

Concern Tinges Joy in Taiwan

Looking for Frontier of Taipei's New Political Maturity

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service
TAIPEI — After 38 years of authoritarian rule and a smoldering propaganda war with the Communist government in China, Taiwan brims with expectations of greater democracy and renewed contacts with the mainland.
In the last few months alone, the government here has lifted martial law, abolished most foreign exchange controls, permitted the publication of some mainland literature and allowed direct visits to Hong Kong, which many residents of Taiwan use as a stepping-stone for surreptitious visits to China.
The government also says it plans to allow residents to visit relatives on the mainland, to lift many restrictions on newspapers and to legalize new political parties.
The plans seem to reflect a new maturity in Taiwan, which is still largely governed by the remnants of the Nationalist forces that fled to the

island after being defeated by the Communists on the mainland in 1949. Almost everyone now recognizes that the Communists will not be defeated on the battlefield. People say democracy may be a more effective weapon.
"This is a kind of counterattack on the mainland, a political assault rather than a military one," said John H. Chang, the deputy foreign minister, in an interview. "We will definitely have a big impact on mainland China. The people there will see what is happening on Taiwan, and they will demand the same from their government."
Yet if there is a smugness at the thought of complicating the lives of officials in Beijing, there also is apprehension at what the new openness will do to Taiwan.
Already a major Taipei newspaper has defied the government by sending two reporters to the mainland before the travel ban is lifted. And al-

See TAIWAN, Page 2



UNREST CONTINUES — An Israeli soldier blocks the path of a Palestinian woman Tuesday at a refugee camp near the town of Ramallah on the West Bank in the seventh day of unrest in the Israeli-occupied territories. In East Jerusalem, the police fired tear gas to break up a crowd throwing rocks near a high school.

Kiosk Haiti Candidate Shot and Killed

SHOT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Police shot and killed Yves Volé, a leftist presidential candidate, who was demanding in a speech near police headquarters that an alleged political prisoner be released, witnesses said.
Plainclothes police walked out of the station, approached Mr. Volé of the Christian Democratic Rally, beat him and then shot him, a reporter from Tele Haiti said.
In a communique from police headquarters, police said Mr. Volé had been armed and that they were looking for "his accomplices."
Mr. Volé, a lawyer, was a minor candidate among the roughly 30 who are running for president in elections set for Nov. 29. He was a critic of the ruling junta of Lieutenant General Henri Namphy.

Car Bomb in Harare

HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI) — Two anti-apartheid activists were among four persons seriously injured Tuesday in a car-bomb explosion at a Harare shopping complex, officials said. "The victims identified as Jeremy Brickhill and his wife, Joan."
The plan set a deadline for cease-fires in all regional conflicts and called on the governments to open dialogues with "unarmed oppositions," which would exclude the combatants.
It further obligated the governments to release political prisoners, to lift restrictions on the press and on political organizations and to organize regular free elections.
Since the agreement, Nicaragua has declared a month-long unilateral cease-fire in three provinces, has loosened press censorship and has released some prisoners. Guatemala has opened peace talks with rebel leaders in the first formal effort to end that country's 26-year struggle. The other on-going insurgency is in El Salvador.
Reports from Costa Rica said

Arias Wins Nobel Prize For 5-Nation Peace Bid

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
OSLO — President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica, the driving force behind the regional peace plan signed by five Central American countries two months ago, was awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize on Tuesday.
The Norwegian Nobel Committee cited Mr. Arias, who was elected Costa Rica's president only last year, for his "outstanding contribution to the possible return of stability and peace to a region long torn by strife and civil war."
The citation described him as the "main architect" of an accord signed Aug. 7 by Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras to resolve various internal conflicts.
The selection of Mr. Arias and the explicit endorsement of what has become known as the Guatemala accord constituted a potential setback to President Ronald Reagan's efforts to secure congressional approval of a further \$270 million in military and humanitarian aid for the contra, the U.S.-backed guerrillas fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua from bases in Honduras.
The Guatemala plan, whose signatories include the Sandinists, specifically bars outside assistance to guerrillas and their use of foreign territory.
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Oscar Arias Sánchez at the United Nations last year.

U.S. Won't Permit an Expanded Gulf Role

By Molly Moore and David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials confirmed Tuesday that the military command in the Gulf had raised the issue of extending its protection to non-American ships threatened by Iranian attacks, but the officials said the suggestion had been rejected.
"There's been no change in our policy," said the principal White House spokesman, Martin Fitzgibbon. "U.S. forces are there to protect U.S.-flag ships and in some cases ships carrying U.S. military materiel."
According to Western sources, Rear Admiral Harold J. Berens, commander of the U.S. Middle East Task Force, had asked for greater latitude to strike at Iranian gunboats if any merchant ships under attack in the Gulf called for assistance.
Sources in the administration of President Ronald Reagan said privately that the U.S. military commanders in the Gulf had been raising a series of questions about the current "rules of engagement," such as what action they should take if they encountered "a ship in need" that is U.S.-operated but flying a Panamanian or Liberian flag.
Another question involves the rules governing "hot pursuit" of Iranian speedboats caught in the act of attacking or of laying mines in international waters, according to administration sources.
Three U.S. helicopters last Thursday night fired machine guns and rockets at four Iranian gunboats near Farsi Island after they were fired upon, according to the Pentagon. One was sunk and two others were captured, but the fourth escaped, the Pentagon said.
On Tuesday, the Pentagon spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, took issue with a news report that it was an armed observation helicopter, that the Iranians had initially fired upon.
He said the Pentagon's initial reports were correct, an assertion disputed by other Defense Department sources, who said the craft were special operations MH-6 helicopters, which are heavily armed.

Iran Hits School in Baghdad

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (AP) — An Iranian missile warhead smashed into a central Baghdad schoolyard Tuesday, killing 29 children and three adults and wounding more than 200 people in the area, according to Iraqi officials and Western diplomats.
Iran's Revolutionary Guards Corps said in a statement from Tehran that the missile was fired at Iraq's Defense Ministry compound in retaliation for Iraqi bombings of civilian targets in Iran, including an attack Monday on a school in a village in Lorestan Province.
The missile, presumably a long-range weapon of the type Iran has purchased from Libya, fell 12 miles (20 kilometers) from the Defense Ministry.
Iraqi officials did not allow the release of the precise location of the school under a policy designed to prevent Iran from learning the accuracy of its missile strikes.
Iraqi officials said at least 98 people were seriously wounded by the explosion, which destroyed 30 houses and blew out windows in hundreds of houses and buildings within a mile of the school.
Iraq's military command issued a harsh warning after the attack, saying Iran "wanted a war of the cities, so let it be."
"Iraq's patience has run out and it has become our right, but also our duty, to reply to this ugly crime," it said.
Iraqi officials allowed 50 foreign diplomats and journalists to view the destruction. It was the fourth Iranian missile attack in eight days, and it appeared certain to draw retaliatory bombing raids by the Iraqi Air Force on Iranian economic and civilian targets.
The missile struck at 7:55 A.M. as 650 elementary pupils were preparing to enter classes at the Palace of the Martyrs School.
Reuters reported from Baghdad that the school grounds looked like an earthquake zone and that other witnesses had said the school building collapsed, sending a huge cloud of dust and smoke into the air over the city.
The school's principal, Ismail Geitan Jassin, who was 300 feet (90 meters) from the impact site, went to an emergency teams searched for bodies.
"It collapsed," he said describing the moment of impact, "and when I got up it looked like a battleground, an earthquake. Everything was rubble."
The timing of the attack appeared certain to further inflame the Gulf War as both sides prepared for the annual rainy season offensives along their 700-mile frontier.
In the Gulf on Tuesday, an Iranian missile was fired from a ship in the Persian Gulf.
See GULF, Page 2

Arias Pact: Uncertain Progress

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service
MEXICO CITY — Two months after the signing of an agreement for which President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the Central American governments and insurgents involved have made greater progress than expected toward complying with the accord.
But it is still uncertain whether these moves will amount to more than collectively going through the motions of peacemaking and actually ending the rebellions, repression and economic destruction that have devastated Central America for years.
And, in one of numerous details that the plan seems to have glossed over, no provisions have yet been made to finance such endeavors as an international verification commission and a Central American parliament.
The main cause for hope is that the peace plan, largely written by Mr. Arias, has generated a certain momentum since it was unexpectedly signed in Guatemala on Aug. 7 by the presidents of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica. The surprising triumph of reach-

GENERAL NEWS
Indian troops continued battling toward the Sri Lankan city of Jaffna, despite fierce Tamil resistance. Page 7.
Aminou Mahtar M'Bow again fell short in voting for the UNESCO leadership. Page 8.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
IBM's profit rose 12 percent in the third quarter, largely because of a lower-than-expected tax rate. Page 17.
Dow closes: UP 36.72
The dollar in New York: DM 1.66 FF 143.90
LEZ25 1.66 143.90 6.07

Pakistan Rejects More Assurances to U.S. on Atom Program

By Michael Getler and Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo has ruled out any further assurances to the United States on Pakistan's nuclear program as a way to overcome obstacles to continued U.S. assistance.
"We gave commitments at an earlier stage, and as an elected government I will only go further" to the extent that India, Pakistan's archrival, also is included, the prime minister said in an interview this week. His comments underscored the defiant mood in Pakistan to the U.S. law that blocks aid to a country found to be developing nuclear weapons.
"It must be made clear that Pakistan can't be singled out on this issue," Mr. Junejo said.
The United States has suspended its \$4 billion, six-year aid program to Pakistan because of a procedural tangle in Congress and Pakistani nuclear developments. Washington now faces long-term decisions on whether to revise its approach to nuclear nonproliferation laws or risk a wider break with Pakistan by cutting assistance.
The administration of President Ronald Reagan and some members of Congress argue that the future of the Afghan resistance against Soviet troops would be jeopardized by an aid cut because the military supply effort to the rebels is widely assumed to be carried out through Pakistan.
Mr. Junejo insisted in the interview, however, that Pakistan's policy on Afghanistan is a separate issue from the U.S. aid program.
In the interview, the prime minister made these other points:
● He spoke warmly of the changed Soviet attitude toward Pakistan and toward ending the eight-year Afghan war.
● He said Pakistan was in contact with a key figure in a case involving alleged Pakistani attempts to buy nuclear-related materials in the United States.
● He suggested that India was behind Pakistan's current troubles with the United States over the nuclear issue.
● He acknowledged that recent bombings in Pakistan had created new pressure on his government to place restrictions on the three million Afghan refugees now living in Pakistan.
The nuclear issue has placed an unusual strain on relations between the United States and Pakistan in recent months, after years of growing ties following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Pakistan's nuclear program has been an issue of contention throughout the period, however, because of the U.S. law linking aid to nonproliferation.
In the past, Pakistani officials have given assurances that they are not developing an atomic program.
See NUCLEAR, Page 2

Ukrainian Miracle Perplexes Communists

Sightings of Virgin Mary Draw Pilgrims, Give Surge of Energy to Church

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service
TERNOPOL, U.S.S.R. — "Yes, I saw it, around there," said the young man, standing in the courtyard of the Church of the Nativity and pointing up. "It was a mist — well, more of a shadow, something dark" that flickered along the gray stones of the wall.
The evanescent figure, he believed, was the Virgin Mary.
He was not the first. A blossoming of reported sightings of the Virgin, usually silent and usually glowing, drew 100,000 visitors to the religiously fertile soil of the western Ukraine last spring and gave a surge of energy to the Ukrainian Catholics, the Eastern Rite Catholics who make up the largest underground church in the officially atheist Soviet Union.
The sightings also presented Soviet Ukrainian officials with a particularly knotty problem: how to deal with the distressingly real consequences of a miracle associated with a church that, officially, no longer exists.
According to reports in official and unofficial Soviet publications, the series of miraculous visions started in mid-May, in the small village of Grushevo in the Lvov region. A girl surprised at seeing a light in a long-closed church, looked inside and saw a shining female figure surrounded by radiant light and carrying a child.
The officially approved Orthodox Church, like the Ukrainian Catholic Church, reveres the Virgin Mary, but it lacks the Catholic tradition of considering her an intermediary between a simple man and his god. Religious visions are clearly linked with Catholicism.
Catholicism, at least in the form that the Ukrainians practice it, with Byzantine rites and the Slavonic language, officially ceased to exist in the Soviet Union in the first decade after World War II, when Stalin dismembered the church.
The series of reports of an apparition of the Virgin Mary was but one of the recent stirrings of the Ukrainian Catholics.
When the Ukrainian Catholic leader, Iosip Terelya, was permitted to leave the country in August after having been released from a labor camp, he delivered to Pope John Paul II an appeal by two men who identified themselves as bishops in the underground church, asking papal support.
The Vatican has issued no official response.
The Soviet Constitution, although declaring atheism the official state belief, permits established churches to conduct their religious affairs. But for the Soviet Government, the Ukrainian Catholics exist only in diaspora, so the provision would not apply.
Researchers at Keston College, a British institution that keeps track of religious issues in the Soviet Union, estimate that there are as many as three million Ukrainian Catholics.
What is a good Communist of 1987 to do, when his neighbors, his neighbors' neighbors and visitors from as far away as Soviet Georgia and Central Asia gather in his district waiting for a miracle with distinctly Catholic overtones?
According to people interviewed in Ternopol and press accounts in Moscow News and Literaturnaya Gazeta, some of the worshippers come bearing money, others bring gifts and others simply bring votive candles and the hope that a sick child would get well, a son would survive a tour in Afghanistan or a drunken son-in-law would mend his ways.



NEW CHARGES — Ernest Saunders, Guinness PLC's former chairman, left a London court after being charged with 37 new counts in the Distillers takeover battle. Page 15.

Gorbachev Vows He'll Remove Foes

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev vowed Tuesday to drive his opponents out of office but said he was not planning a Chinese-style Cultural Revolution.
"I do not want to be understood as if I am issuing calls, in the way that was done during the 1966-76 Cultural Revolution in China, to open fire on the headquarters," Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said at a public meeting in Leningrad.
"No, comrades, that would be a mistake," he said. "It is simply a question of those cadres who cannot reconstruct themselves and who do not take to heart the ideas of restructuring and who in essence are standing in the way of restructuring."
Mr. Gorbachev, whose remarks were broadcast on Soviet television, recalled that he had visited Leningrad shortly after his election as general secretary of the Communist Party in March 1985 and had made clear then his determination to renew Soviet society.
"Two and a half years is a long enough time," Mr. Gorbachev declared. "We were tolerant and democratic. But those who continue to wait must go. I mean the people who head work collectives, districts and cities."
And he added: "It is very important for us that the mechanism of the country's administration, the new principles of the functioning of all spheres, above all the economic, do not break down."
"All the opponents of the restructuring use this in order to discredit the restructuring."

John Wayne's Widow Calls Him 'Superman'... PEOPLE... THE GLOBE... CLASSIFIED... POSITION... BILLING... SECRETARY...

'Compressed Weeks' Lift Office Morale, but Are They Efficient?

By Judith Havemann
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—Every other Friday, four attorneys and field examiners in the small Oakland, California, office of the National Labor Relations Board take the day off because they are working a "compressed week." On alternate Fridays, three other attorneys and field examiners are scheduled to stay home. Different staff members regularly take every other Monday off.

Most employees love the schedule. But is it good for the government?

Nearly 10 years after Washington began to experiment with alternative work schedules, some managers say that one popular "flexitime" choice—a day off every two weeks in return for slightly longer hours—

does little more than offer employees regular three-day weekends.

"This is not a schedule I would implement if I were an office manager," said Stanley Nollen, professor of business administration at Georgetown University.

It "does nothing whatsoever to change an employee's sense of control and responsibility," he said, adding: "It just gives the impression of more vacation, which is hardly in the spirit of dedication to a job."

Donald W. Hasbargen, a Minneapolis management consultant, said he thinks compressed work schedules can change the psychology of an office.

"A lot of time, working professionals like lawyers and engineers tend to work more hours than scheduled," he said, but a "strange psychology develops" when new routines are introduced — "that all you have to work is exactly the schedule."

Nearly 114,000 of the federal government's 2.1

million civil servants are on a work schedule called 5-4-9; it involves taking a day off every two weeks in return for adding a total of eight hours to their work days during each two-week period, according to the Office of Personnel Management.

As a result, some managers say, offices on a 5-4-9 schedule are sometimes thinly staffed on Fridays and Mondays. And the emptying out of government offices at the beginning and end of the week has at least the potential of creating bottlenecks, affecting productivity and chipping away at the work ethic. But supporters say it may improve morale enough to make up for the disadvantages.

One labor relations board attorney, who asked to remain anonymous, said he had been accustomed to working nine hours a day. When 5-4-9 was introduced, he received an extra day off every two weeks with no other change in his routine.

"Longer hours go along with a professional-type person," said Peter W. Hirsch, the National Labor Relations Board's regional director in Philadelphia. "Professional occupations have a different ethic" than jobs governed by clock-watching, he said, and among professionals there has always been a feeling "that if it's necessary to work extra hours, it goes with the territory."

Kathleen McCarthy, an attorney on the 5-4-9 schedule in the board's Boston office, sees it differently. "I disagree with the idea that we are somehow cheating because the government is not getting as many freebies as it got before," she said.

She noted that occasionally she has had a case in Providence, Rhode Island, that ended at 5 P.M. and then had an unpaid bourlong drive home. "Now I get paid," she said.

Reagan Tones Down His Language on the Bork Nomination

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

SOMERSET, New Jersey — President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday toned down an appeal for his Supreme Court nominee, Robert H. Bork, deleting from his speech an accusation that Judge Bork has been the victim of a sophisticated campaign of smears and lies and conceding that Judge Bork would be rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Reagan's revised strategy was announced three hours after White House aides distributed the text of a combative speech the president was to make to the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce in

which he blamed Mr. Bork's plight on "a few liberal special interests" that "have declared a war of conquest on the American system of justice."

Instead, Mr. Reagan said mildly that "Judge Bork and I agree that there are no illusions about the outcome of the vote in the Senate, but we also agree a crucial principle is at stake."

"That principle," he said, "is the process that is used to determine the fitness of those men and women selected to serve on our courts — and the ultimate decision will impact on each of us and each of our children if we don't undo what has

already been done and see that that kind of performance is never repeated."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Reagan would make a six- to seven-minute nationally broadcast speech Wednesday afternoon arguing Judge Bork's confirmation.

Officials said privately that the toned-down approach also reflected a desire by the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., to avoid a bitter and unnecessary exchange between the president and senators who oppose Judge Bork.

For the time being, at least, Mr.

Baker and other pragmatists in the White House appear to have prevailed over conservatives who wanted Mr. Reagan to make Judge Bork the symbol of an ideological confrontation.

Newspaper advertisements sponsored by We the People, a group directed by former Reagan political advisers, last week questioned the personal integrity of Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, and two other Democratic members of the committee, Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Howard M. Metzenbaum of Ohio.

Mr. Reagan's only criticism of the Senate in his speech Tuesday was a comment that the Judiciary Committee hearings on Judge Bork had been "marred by distortions and innuendos."

The White House communications director, Thomas Griscom, denied that the administration was trying to "have it both ways" by making public a harsh attack and then substituting more moderate remarks.

■ Democrats Back a Vote

Senate Democrats proposed Tuesday an early vote on Judge Bork's nomination, forcing Repub-

licans to ask for more time even though President Reagan has called for quick action.

The majority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said on the Senate floor he was accepting Mr. Reagan's suggestion on quick action for the nomination.

Debate should begin right away, Mr. Byrd said, with a vote at 6 P.M. Wednesday.

But the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, and the Republican assistant minority leader, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, indicated that Bork supporters would need at least three days of debate.



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AMERICAN TOPICS

Where Development Yields to Dirt Roads

Since 1981, Connecticut has permitted towns to designate some roads as scenic to protect them from being paved, widened or otherwise developed, as long as the owners of 51 percent of the road frontage agree.

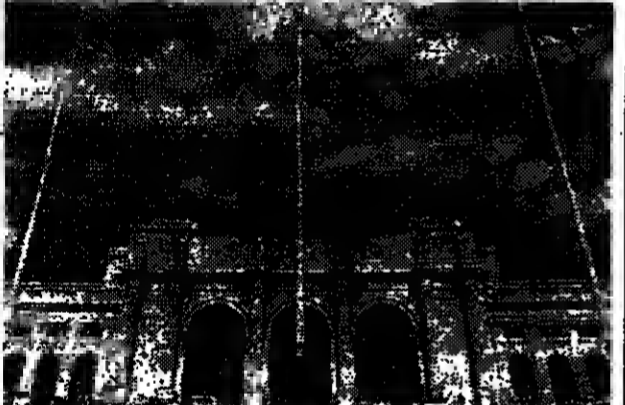
Four towns have done so: New Milford, Lebanon, North Stonington and Redding, but not without controversy. The New York Times reports:

George Clahr, a retired eye surgeon, credits the dusty, bumpy service of Indian Trail Road in New Milford with preserving pastoral charm. "Keeps away the Sunday drivers in Lincoln, who don't want to bang their heads on the roof or lose their license plates," he said.

Others say dirt roads cost too

Engene Hasenfus, the American mercenary who was shot down while air-dropping arms to the U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua, sentenced to 30 years in prison and then pardoned a month later, is suing his former employer, Corporate Air Services, for \$35 million, claiming the company left him broke and facing huge legal bills. The lawsuit says Corporate Air Services was run "right out the back door of the White House." Mr. Hasenfus plans a separate suit against the federal government.

After years of desmetnde Washington's Union Station is to be restored to its former magnificence within the coming year with \$140 million — \$110 million from the federal government and \$30 million from private investors. In addition to resuming its full role as a railroad station, it will house film theaters, stores,



Union Station in Washington still presents a fine facade.

much to maintain, endanger school buses and could delay emergency vehicles.

"I was raised in Nebraska on dirt roads, and there is nothing scenic or pleasant about them," said John T. Knepper, a retired oil company executive. "These people aren't talking about preserving scenic roads. What they are really talking about is stopping development. They want their own little private preserves, and the rest of us can worry about finding places for other people to live."

But Robert W. Valkenier, a retired magazine editor, said, "Those of us who have become carbanites are attracted to what rurality is left."

Short Takes

Yale University went coeducational in 1969, and now the small 20-foot (6-meter) swimming pool at the Yale Club in Manhattan has followed suit. Since 1915, when the present club's building went up, only men have had access to "the plunge," as it is called, and they have chosen to swim nude. Starting this month, women may swim too and all swimmers must wear swimsuits.

Now, a book for singing in the shower. "Shower Song Times" contains 11 show tunes, including "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning" and "I'm Gonna Wash That Man Right Out of My Hair." The book is waterproof and has a handle that can be looped over the shower head. Priced at \$4.95, it is published by Steam Press Books of Watertown, Massachusetts.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Billionaires Double in U.S.

United Press International
NEW YORK — The number of billionaires in the United States nearly doubled this year to 49, their number swelled by an emerging group that includes a 31-year-old computer whiz and an heir to the Campbell soup fortune, Forbes magazine reported.

The magazine annually lists the 400 wealthiest Americans. This year, with an average worth of \$350 million, the value of the Forbes 400 is \$220 billion, a jump of 41 percent from last year and an amount big enough to erase last year's U.S. budget deficit of \$205 billion, the magazine said Monday in releasing the names.

The list will appear in the magazine's Oct. 26 edition.

No. 1 for the third year is Sam Moore Walton, whose assets from his chain of discount outlets based in Arkansas, Wal-Mart Stores, nearly doubled to \$8.5 billion.

Among the 23 newcomers are Jacqueline Mars Vogel, who Forbes said it recently determined was an heiress to the Mars confection company's family fortune, and is worth \$1.15 billion.

At 31, William H. Gates won the title of youngest new billionaire. A mathematics prodigy and Harvard dropout, Mr. Gates founded the Microsoft computer company 15 years ago. His stake of 40 percent in it is worth \$1.25 billion.

The oldest among the Forbes 400 is the heiress of the New York Times Co., Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, 95.

Also on the list for the first time is John Dorrance, the Campbell Soup heir, at \$1.3 billion; August Busch, the Budweiser brewmaster, \$1.3 billion; and Ted Arison, who built Carnival Cruise Lines and last year took it public, quadrupling his worth to \$1.8 billion.

There is no room for compromise.



 **Lufthansa**

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Who Sank Judge Bork?

Robert Bork is an honorable man with an impressive record as a professor, lawyer and judge on the United States Court of Appeals. Yet a Senate majority seems lined up against his nomination to be a Supreme Court justice. Why? Mr. Bork angrily blames a campaign of sordid distortion of his positions. He wants to strike a blow against such campaigns and thus insists on pressing his case to a final floor vote.

have been unfair, he angrily complains that "the facts of my professional life have been misrepresented." And he denounces the use of "the tactics and techniques of national political campaigns" in a confirmation fight.

True Bush, but No Tiger

Most presidential candidates claim the year in which they are running is a turning point in history, a moment of great decision, when the nation's future for a generation or two is at stake.

home and out in the world. Affluence implies "helping your brothers and sisters, whoever they are, wherever they are, whatever their needs."

Jackson's Poor Judgment

The Reverend Jesse Jackson has taken great pains to project himself as a serious candidate for the presidency. But the disclosure of his endorsement contract with a chain of business schools raises a serious question about the judgment of this minister who would be president.

is, it probably violates federal election law. But if the contract is not campaign-related, it is the rankest commercialization.

Other Comment

Getting Out of the Gulf

The temptation for the Western powers to withdraw [from the Gulf] rather than get involved in combat is going to grow. But if the warships were withdrawn, the West's oil supply would be jeopardized, and the Arab states would feel abandoned to the mercy of the Islamic revolution.

The U.S. Senate came out four-square recently in behalf of embargoing all imports from Iran. The vote was 98-0. Not for a long time have so many voted so decisively to accomplish so little.

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Go Slow on Glasnost; a New Era Has Begun

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The debate in the United States over the Gorbachev reforms is coming to a new phase. No longer is the focus on whether the reforms will deepen and stick. There is still much doubt on that question, but the working assumption now is that the reforms have a good chance of succeeding and that their success would be a surpassing geopolitical event.

of a Soviet Union under great economic and technological stress was precisely the analysis that Mr. Gorbachev made in turning to reform, and that U.S. pressure — arms competition, the technology and credit squeeze, the contest of ideas and development models — helped aggravate the huge systemic difficulties driving the Soviet leader.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Western experts on East-West affairs who gathered here to discuss "the implications of Soviet new thinking" showed consensus on what Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to do. The debate is moving on now to what the United States and the West in general should do about it.

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Poverty's Children: Ever More

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who is either the best social scientist in the Senate or the best senator who is an active scholar, has just published a paperback, as has just published a paperback, at edition of his 1983 Godkin lectures at Harvard, "Family and Nation." An epilogue reviews the current state of debate on the linked subjects of child care, poverty and government policy.

WASHINGTON — The debate in the United States over the Gorbachev reforms is coming to a new phase. No longer is the focus on whether the reforms will deepen and stick. There is still much doubt on that question, but the working assumption now is that the reforms have a good chance of succeeding and that their success would be a surpassing geopolitical event.

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After all, what are mothers for?

Burt's Right on One Thing: Allies Must Pay More

By Patricia Schroeder

WASHINGTON — Richard Burt has gone native. The U.S. ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany has caught the epidemic of the Foreign Service: He thinks his job is to speak to the American people on behalf of the government of West Germany.

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The Battle of Peru Is Being Mis-Fought

By Jorge G. Castañeda

MEXICO CITY — Not often do the internal and somewhat Byzantine debates of Latin American politics acquire an international dimension. It is all the more surprising, then, to see how the political dispute in Peru over President Alan Garcia Pérez's nationalization of the banking system has extended well beyond the borders of that country.

parts than from the nature of the disagreement itself. Mr. Garcia is the latest in Latin broad dating back to the 1930s, of nonaligned, democratically elected reformers who rapidly run up against the uncompromising resistance of the economic, political, military and international establishments. They then either forsake their reformist creed or push ahead, generally ending in tragedy, defeat or both.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1887: In Need of Work

LONDON — There is growing alarm about the ugly looks, words and conduct of the unemployed. They again had processions in Trafalgar Square yesterday [Oct. 13]. The police fairly yawned in the vicinity of the square.

1937: Pledge to Belgium

BERLIN — In a note handed this morning [Oct. 13] to the Belgian Minister in Berlin, the German Government announced its formal recognition of the inviolability of Belgian territory and expressed its determination to respect it at all times and to help and defend it against attack.

1912: No Turkish Loan

NEW YORK — The Balkan war scare so far has not seriously affected the money situation here, and bankers do not believe that this factor for depression will be of long duration, as it would be difficult for the belligerents to finance the campaign without assistance from the Great Powers.

On screen Play-a-B

With a Busin flights within booked seat in just how high

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OPINION

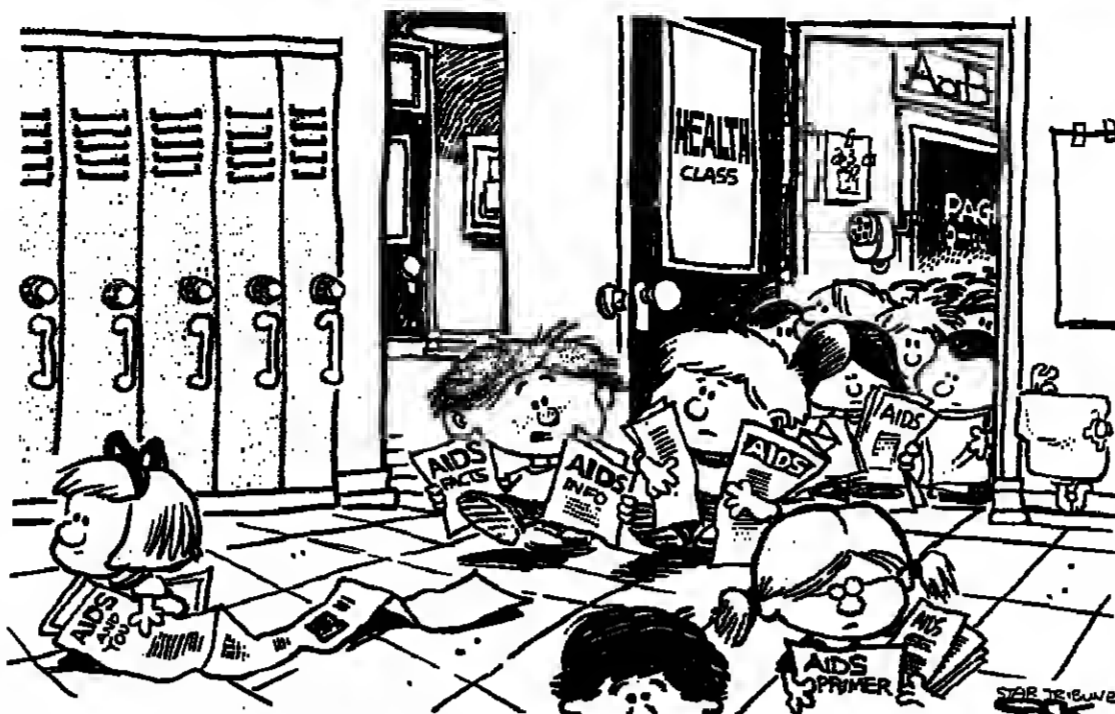
On Screen and Off, AIDS Plays a Bit Part to Money

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In Washington one enchanted evening, a handsome young U.S. Navy officer spots this beautiful young woman. They eye each other hotly and soon exit to her limousine, where they proceed to tear each other's clothes off in the back seat. An excellent time is had by both. Afterward, as they say, he asks her name. In New York, a book editor, a woman, hires a married lawyer into a dinner date, after their first business conference. In an hour or two they are in her apartment adjacent to the meat market, making love on the kitchen sink. Also in New York — obviously a particularly passionate city — a teacher in his 20s keeps leaping from his convertible in attempts to entice the interest of young women who arouse his desire. A 19-year-old redhead who happens by does not need much enticement; within minutes they are spending a very merry afternoon hour in his car, this time on the front seat. Sated, he goes back to playing baseball in the park with his class of 10-year-olds, sweetly teaching them that the game is like life itself. Back in Washington, the members of the presidential commission on AIDS do nothing much but waste time for a few months. Then they come to a tremendous decision: kick out the physician-chairman and reorganize, putting an admiral in charge! And the administration decides to fight a bill that would penalize discrimination against AIDS sufferers. To return again to New York, a weekly newspaper for homosexuals, *The New York Native*, carries many stories about AIDS. It also carries columns of paid "personals" wherein gay advertisers speak of their urgent interest in meeting managers for the purpose of sexual encounters of one sort or another. Some of the ads come from male prostitutes, a particularly high-risk group for AIDS, and some suggest homosexual anal intercourse, the most dangerous form of sex. What's the connection between copulating couples, the AIDS commission, the anti-discrimination bill and the friendly frottage ads in the paper? Simply that Americans may be scared about AIDS, but not enough to conquer politics or lust — for the dollar. The lovers are in three movies, currently making fortunes at local cinemas. Comedies? Not in the scripts. AIDS is a lousy love story, as one of my motion picture friends said, and you can't argue with that. Hollywood is talking about getting around to recognizing that the backseat of a limousine, first time out, can lead to the grave. But, aside from one or two pictures, it still is all to come later, later. Censorship is not needed; creativity is. Surely imaginative movie makers can find solutions, like backslating some of

ON MY MIND

the first-encounter movies to a pro-AIDS era. That at least would entertain nostalgia fans. And if the immediate-action scene is set in the present, it would be plain realism to bring up the subject of wariness of AIDS rather than pretend it did not exist. It will be a lot easier than the boycotts and unprofitable X-ratings that may come instead. Movies about intelligent people making love to strangers without thinking of AIDS are false, stereotypes of the care-free lover. Hollywood learned to eliminate other stereotypes — the Andy Hardy adolescent, the shuffling black or the stinky Chinaman. It can teach itself to eliminate this one, which would be a creative step, not a restrictive one. Money, of course, rides on exactly how, when and where sex is shown in a movie. And money is involved in the male prostitute ads in gay publications. Here, too, no censorship is needed or desirable. But the gay community might say out loud how it feels. That should do it. In Washington, the fear of AIDS is not as strong as the power of politics and ideology. That's why the commission is failing and why the administration will not accept the idea of an anti-discrimination code relating to AIDS. The administration does not seem able to peer over the ideol-



"Here I am, educated to deal with the most intimate, complex, controversial sexual crisis ever to face our society — and I'm still not sure what a 'hickey' is ..."

logical wall and see that national self-interest lies in giving the most possible protection to those from whom most will be demanded in preventing the spread of the disease: the sufferers themselves. So, here are two messages that might

be of particular interest to Hollywood and Washington. One is from Surgeon General C. Everett Koop: "Do not have sex with people that you do not know and whose state you cannot attest to." The other is from David Brown, the

producer and writer, who was not involved in the three fast-sex movies: "The end line is that most of us really do not believe the warnings or statistics. Or we think they are not for us." *The New York Times*.

Fear, the Dark Bond Between One's Conscience and Bigotry

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — The way he told it, it really was a funny story. He was sitting at the kitchen table, his second beer in hand, talking about having his wisdom teeth pulled. The dentist's office, he said, looked like a gathering of ghosts, with the dentist and his assistants draped, masked, gowned, gloved. The trays, the floors, the chair, the counter tops: everything was swathed in white. And there he was in the middle of

MEANWHILE

it all, his mouth open wide, feeling as though he should have a bell in his hand, so that when he could talk again he could clang it and cry, "Unclean!"

You've got to trust me on this; he made us laugh at the whole thing. The time to cry was long past, the time when we found out that he had tested positive for AIDS antibodies, indicating that he carried the virus, the beginning of the time when he knew that to have a tooth out would be a major undertaking, fraught with fear and anger and shame. The stories got, less funny fast. I noticed a scar on his forehead and asked how he got it. It seems he had fallen against a kitchen counter. But he never went for stitches. He couldn't stand the fuss that would be made if he told the medical people he was infected. He couldn't stand himself if he didn't tell.

It stopped being funny at all when I came downstairs after he was gone and picked up my beer to finish it. I looked from the bottle in my hand to the bottle on the table and realized that I didn't know which was mine and which was his. Feeling horrible, hypocritical, paranoid, I pitched them both in the trash.

Things are bad all over on the AIDS front, even in our house, where we have routinely done what some of the folks of Arcadia, Florida, and Kokomo, Indiana, went to extraordinary lengths to avoid. Our friend plays with our children, eats at our table, is never permitted to leave without a hug and a kiss. It would not occur to me to do otherwise. I know I will not be infected through him.

I know ... I think ... I hope. I wanted to jump on the people who have been bigoted about this: the people in Arcadia who wanted to keep those three little boys out of school; the ones in Kokomo who made 15-year-old Ryan White's life so unbearable that his family left town; the parents in Texas who abandoned their pediatrician when they found out he was antibody-positive. I want nothing to do with people like these — except that I know there is a little bit of them in all but the very best of us. We call them ignorant, and they are. But I suspect we all feel at least a little ignorant where AIDS is concerned. We would love absolute certainty on all aspects of this issue. Americans are a nation raised on true-or-false tests. We

want doctors to give us answers, which shows how short our memories are. After all, it was doctors who once assured us that smoking did not kill and that prescription drugs during pregnancy did not do a bit of harm. Still, we want to know precisely how AIDS spreads and why some people who are infected get it and some do not and whether being infected means inevitably getting sick. First we hear that the most powerful argument against transmission through casual contact is that health-care workers have not contracted the disease. Then we hear that health-care workers have contracted it, but only under certain circumstances. We do not know what to believe.

All we know for sure is that getting sick means dying, at least so far, and that you cannot get it from a beer bottle that has been sitting around for an hour. I know that ... I think ... I hope.

There is a very small number of smart people who have an unwavering commitment to never letting one small bit of the misinformation about this filter into their psyche. There are others who are using their children as an excuse to spout venom and lies about people they despise and feel threatened by. Then there are a lot of people in the middle: people trying to be smart and rational, people who read the latest stories and statistics and try to be sensible, yet who watch a mosquito coming toward them and wonder where it has been and whose blood is inside it.

When our friend found out he had been infected, he offered to stop visiting our house. I was indignant. What did he take me for? In medical parlance, there would have to be an "exchange of bodily fluids" for him to infect my children. There was no risk in having him to dinner; more of a risk in cutting him out of our lives and depriving ourselves of his friendship and of our own self-esteem. So I smiled as he roughhoused with the older boy, but all the time some part of my brain was saying, "Please, God, don't let the kid accidentally bite him."

Columnists are usually in the business of opposites, of us and them. And that is what this started out being, a column about us and them. I continue to think about myself as different from people who torment a first grader whose only crime is a transfusion of tainted blood and who is less of a health threat to the children around him than they are to him. I continue to think of myself as different from those people who would leave a dying man bleeding on the sidewalk in parts of New York or San Francisco.

But I have watched the mosquitoes too. And one night not long ago I threw away two perfectly good beers because one was mine and the other wasn't. Sometimes, when I'm feeling self-congratulatory, I think about that and I am ashamed. And I realize that maybe there is someplace between us and them, and this is it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Bork: An Independent Judiciary Is Not the Issue

David Broder invokes the principle of the independence of the judiciary to condemn the challenge to Judge Robert Bork's appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court and the recall of Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird from the California Supreme Court ("Judge-Bashing Is a Hazardous Game," Oct. 7). He is correct in the second instance only. The essence of judicial independence is that judges are free to decide cases impartially, in accordance with their understanding of the law, without any direct or indirect threats or interference. The fundamental guarantee of this, as provided in the United Nations Basic Principles of the Independence of the Judiciary, is that judges, barring misconduct or incapacity, shall have guaranteed tenure. In the case of Justice Bird, the recall campaign was designed to remove her from office because her judicial decisions did not conform to prevailing passions. This is precisely what the UN principles

sought to prevent. Judge Bork, on the other hand, is seeking appointment to, not retention in, a judicial post. President Reagan presumably selected Judge Bork on the basis of his well-known views, and opponents have equally taken those views into account. Whether the president and the Senate are acting wisely is something for U.S. voters to decide, but the principle of an independent judiciary is not at stake.

REED BRODY, Center for the Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Geneva.

The long-established and respected International Center of Oceanographic Research in Monaco is an obvious example. Another is the European Center for Disaster Medicine, recently established by a Council of Europe initiative to meet the growing needs arising from toxicological catastrophes and natural disasters. There is no doubt that a small country can see big.

S.W.A. GUNN, M.D., Vice President, European Center for Disaster Medicine, San Marino.

More About Willson

Thank you for your coverage (Sept. 3) of our family friend, S. Brian Willson, who was run over by a U.S. Navy train carrying arms bound for Central America and Nicaragua outside the Naval Weapons Station in Concord, California, on Sept. 1. Two phone calls from my daughter in California provided further details that might interest your readers.

Brian's wife, Holly, had gone to warn the slow-moving train that there were protesters on the tracks — to no avail. He jumped too late, was rolled under the rails, and lost both legs below the knee. The emergency medical technicians of the Naval Weapons Station refused to aid him, claiming that the mishap had occurred outside of their jurisdiction. It was

45 minutes before an ambulance arrived. A wave of horror, protest and sympathy spread through the nation. Senator Edward Kennedy wrote to Brian. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra called from Nicaragua. The Reverend Jesse Jackson visited him.

Let us hope that we can all act together so there will be no more tragedies and no further need for martyrs. The highest tribute we could pay to the birth of our Constitution 200 years ago would be a return to its principles.

JEANNE BURROUS, Paris.

In "The True Place for a Just Man ..." (Sept. 14), Colman McCarthy writes that S. Brian Willson's "turn of protest ... is at the respected core of a long tradition of civil disobedience." How soon can we look forward to a column by Mr. McCarthy announcing the selfless Americans in and out of government whose consciences have driven them, at great personal risk and sacrifice, to "civilly disobey" the disgraceful, immoral, very probably unconstitutional and utterly wretched Boland amendment (which prohibited direct U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan contras)? You never know, but I suspect that it will be a hot day in the Gulag before that happens.

JACK JOLIS, Brasschaat, Belgium.

Little Feet, Big Shoes

Regarding "Small Talk: 6 Dots in Europe Try to Put Things in Perspective" (Sept. 10) by Barry James:

Your reporter's account of the meeting of the smallest European countries — Andorra, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Malta and San Marino — was informative in outlining the pluses and minuses of this unusual and yet historically unassailed situation.

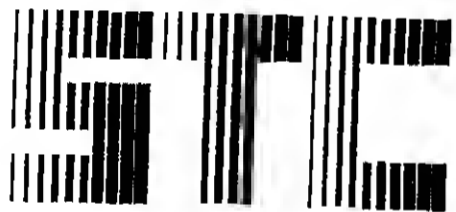
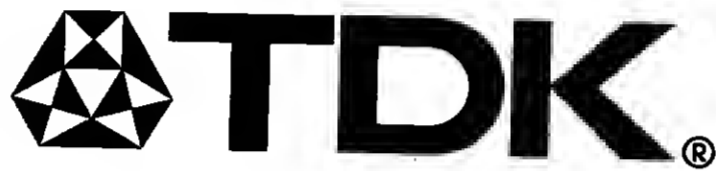
Among the several contributions that these small states make is an element that often escapes the casual observer: that, irrespective of their size, they can and do serve as centers of excellence in certain scientific, cultural and nonpolitical fields.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

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auditing, tax and management consulting anywhere in the world.

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VISIT OF RAJIV GANDHI



Mike Baker/Reuters

Commonwealth Meeting Convenes

The Commonwealth conference opened Tuesday in Vancouver, British Columbia, with protests by the Sikh community of Canada against Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, who opposes the creation of a Sikh nation. The delegates will debate the possibility of expelling Fiji, which declared itself a republic on Oct. 7. It will also discuss South Africa's apartheid policies. South Africa left the Commonwealth after it became a republic in 1960.

Indians Battling Into Jaffna Despite Stiff Tamil Resistance

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Indian troops using 120mm mortars, tanks and armored personnel carriers were battling their way Tuesday through fierce Tamil guerrilla resistance along four routes into the city of Jaffna, an Indian official said. The guerrillas, apparently making a desperate stand around their most important administrative center, are reported by the Indians to be forcing civilians to carry munitions and clear away bodies, or serve as shields for the Tamils. "A number of civilians have been forced by the LTTE to participate in their campaign," the Indian official said, referring to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the main group of Tamil separatists.

The Indian force of 12,000 to 15,000 troops and police officers is enforcing a July 29 agreement between Colombo and New Delhi that was intended to end the Tamil guerrilla war in Sri Lanka.

As the Indians advance, they are "neutralizing" guerrilla bunkers and buildings, including houses, from which militants are firing, the Indian official said. At least eight Indians died and 62 have been wounded in the past 24 hours in Jaffna.

An Indian policeman also was reported killed in a land mine explosion Tuesday in Batticaloa, in Eastern Province. In the Trincomalee area, the Tigers attacked an Indian outpost, a move seen as an

attempt to divert attention from Jaffna.

A total of 27 Indian troops have died and 141 have been wounded in Sri Lanka since Saturday, the Indian High Commission said.

The number of guerrillas killed in Jaffna on Tuesday was estimated at about 40 by the Indians, bringing the total Tamil combatant dead to at least 200. Hundreds of Tamils are thought to have been injured.

Facts about operations and casualties in Jaffna are impossible to obtain independently. Telephone communications to Jaffna are cut, and all reporters except for an Indian government television team have been barred from the area by the Indian Army. The area is under curfew.

The leader of a moderate Sri Lankan Tamil political party, interviewed by telephone in the Indian city of Madras on Tuesday, said that he feared that "quite a substantial portion of the casualties may be civilians."

The politician, Appapillai Amirthalingam, of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said that he has appealed to Velupillai Prabhakaran, the Tiger leader, to stop fighting and negotiate a cease-fire with the Indian peacekeeping force.

The Indians have been attempting to disarm the militants, but the Tigers have defied orders to surrender their weapons.

Last week, after more than 200 Sri Lankans died in attacks by the Tigers on villages around Trincomalee and Batticaloa, the Indians opened a military campaign against them.

Indian troops have ordered civilians out of the way of the fighting, the Indian diplomat said. Indian forces are also restricting their air power to logistical support, and are not bombing or strafing settlements, officials said.

But the guerrillas apparently have prohibited civilians from leaving the combat area, according to the Indians.

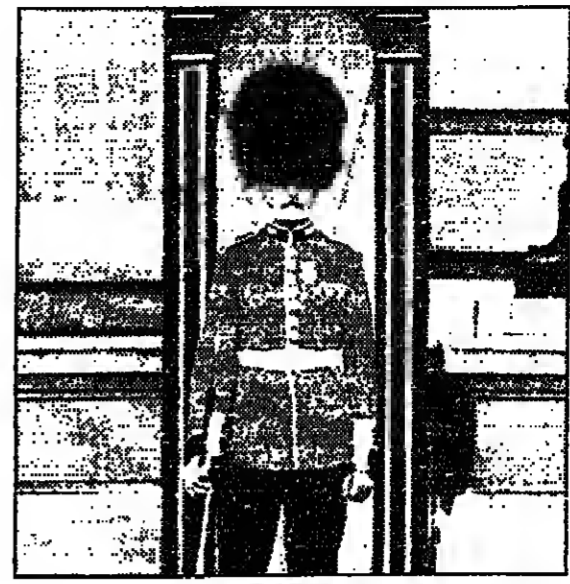
The Indians say they are advancing on the city of Jaffna along four routes from the east, northeast, north and northwest. There are civilian settlements along all the roads into Jaffna.

"Some of the civilians have been given the role of carrying grenades," said Lakshmi Puri, first secretary and press counselor of the Indian High Commission. "Some are carrying ammunition boxes, collecting dead bodies. Some of them may be trapped in houses where the LTTE is firing from."

"On certain routes where civilians want to get out of their houses, the LTTE has directed them to stay, so they can use them as a human shield," she said.

The Indian and Sri Lankan navies are attempting to isolate the Tigers from their supporters in southern India by intensive patrolling of the Palk Strait that separates the Jaffna Peninsula from the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

Fishing has been banned around the Jaffna Peninsula.



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Aquino Files Libel Suit on 'Hid Under Bed' Report

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino, who has lately been trying to counter the public perception that she is weak and indecisive, has filed a libel suit against a widely read newspaper columnist who wrote Monday that Mrs. Aquino "hid under her bed" during a coup attempt on Aug. 28.

Before filing the lawsuit, Mrs. Aquino took a reporter to her bedroom and showed how it would be physically impossible for her to hide under the bed, which has wooden sides.

Mrs. Aquino was quoted saying: "He won't get away with it. I think he wants to hurt my feelings."

The columnist, Luis D. Beltran of the Philippine Star, wrote in his paper's morning edition, "The president hid under her bed while the firing was going on — perhaps the first commander in chief of the armed forces to have done so."

Later Monday, the Evening Star, the paper's afternoon edition, carried an apology from Mr. Beltran,

"I wasn't making fun at her," he said, "only expressing concern at the gravity of the situation which had stopped being funny."

Mr. Beltran said he was using the expression "hid under the bed" in a figurative, not a literal, sense. He said he got his information from a published remark of the president's youngest daughter, Kris, that the family was frightened during the shooting outside Malacanang Palace and knelt down to say the rosary together.

"If I have hurt her feelings, I hereby apologize and take back what I have said," Mr. Beltran's statement read. "I don't think anyone can question how brave and courageous President Aquino is."

Mr. Beltran, one of the country's most widely read journalists as well as host of two weekly talk shows, has been in trouble with the palace before. Last year, he lost his job as editor and columnist for the Philippine Inquirer after wrongly reporting in his column that Joker Arroyo, then the president's executive secretary, was the source who gave

a government document to the Communists.

When, in his capacity as editor, Mr. Beltran refused to publish letters from Mr. Arroyo over the matter, the paper's owners dismissed him. Mr. Beltran says he was a victim of presidential pressure.

Mrs. Aquino filed the libel suit, for an unspecified amount of damages, despite Mr. Beltran's retraction. "Journalists have obligations and responsibilities," said Teodoro Benigno, Mrs. Aquino's press spokesman. "That's what journalism is all about."

Filing the suit at the city courthouse, Mrs. Aquino said, "I have always been a woman of courage. I don't want the soldiers of the republic to ever doubt for an instant that their commander in chief is a woman of courage that they look upon and respect."

The presidential palace has grown increasingly frustrated with both the local and foreign press, which was once widely sympathetic to Mrs. Aquino, for now depicting

the president as "weak and indecisive" in the popular cliché.

The president and her aides also have been irritated by the wide press access given to rebel military leaders. Last week, Mr. Benigno announced that the government had ordered the closing of three radio stations that were broadcasting anti-government propaganda.

Strikers March on Palace
Thousands of striking Philippine workers, taking part in a week-long

walkout for higher wages, defied police warnings and marched toward the presidential palace Tuesday, but dispersed peacefully after a tense confrontation with riot policemen. The Associated Press reported from Manila.

The marchers had come from a rally in a central Manila square that capped the second day of a planned weeklong strike.

The May First Movement, which organized the strike, is pressing for a 30-cent-a-day wage increase.

Honecker Begins Visit to Belgium

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The East German leader, Erich Honecker, on his third trip to Western Europe this year, arrived here Tuesday for a three-day state visit to Belgium that was expected to focus on bilateral trade and East-West relations.

Mr. Honecker, 75, was met by King Baudouin at Zaventem airport. He is to talk Wednesday with

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, who visited East Berlin in September 1986.

Diplomats said the trip underlined non-Communist Europe's growing readiness to deal with East Germany at the top level. Mr. Honecker's visit to West Germany last month was the first by an East German leader since the two countries were created in 1949.



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The problem was that the guest (like most guests in our experience) preferred the sauce served onto his plate. Rather than onto his lapel. (A subtle sauce can look very unsubtle adorning a white dinner jacket.)

Fortunately, the maître d' was a man who looks at such accidents and sees only opportunities.

Helping the guest remove his jacket, he offered his own as immediate, temporary



replacement. At the same time whisking the sauce-stained garment off to be dry-cleaned.

And before the coffee was finished, the jacket, freshly cleaned and pressed, was returned to our guest.

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ITT



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COMPUTER

INTEGRATED MANUFACTURING

Transforming the quick fix of high-tech into a long-term strategy, computer integrated manufacturing melds information technology and automation into the flexible factory of the future.

At a secluded center in Warwick, England, a team of executives race against the clock to meet new design criteria and a tight delivery schedule for gearbox components. Their standard design is displayed, assessed and amended on a computer terminal. Then, as it is coded, a sales price is automatically sent to the customer.

Meanwhile, they review the production schedule and prepare programs to manufacture, inspect and assemble the finished product. These electronic instructions are passed to a series of machine tools and, after a swift check to ensure that sufficient raw materials are available, the order can be confirmed.

As the first block of metal moves onto the conveyor, they return to their screens to tackle the next problem on the agenda.

Simple examples like these help IBM to demonstrate Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) in action. Those that favor the hard facts might prefer to look at the company's own record.

Industrial engineering, traditionally one of the company's greatest strengths, has reached new heights of refine-

ment with the computer aided design of microchips, and extensive testing in which one computer solemnly checks another. The results are self-evident: while quality has been increased, its cost has gone down.

Traditionally, the reverse has been the case. Increases in quality have generally incurred additional time and manufacturing costs. But this is no longer applicable when a robot automatically assembles and tests component parts.

Hewlett Packard has used much the same method to reduce its own internal failure rate by 10 percent and its costs by 20 percent while doubling throughput.

Now CIM is becoming big business as other companies strive to improve their performance in similar ways. The world market for manufacturing automation — including computers, software and systems — is currently estimated at between \$27.5 billion and \$35 billion, with the United States accounting for nearly 50 percent of it.

Ever since the first robot joined General Motor's production line in 1961, the automobile industry has led the way. Today it accounts for 22 percent of the market. Second



largest customer is the chemical industry (13 percent) followed by non-electrical goods (9 percent) and the electrical and petroleum sectors (8 percent each).

Hewlett Packard's CIM consultants say "computer integration for the manufacturing industry" would explain the concept better. They point out that CIM doesn't come down to a simple computer purchase; it affects every department in a company.

The ultimate goal is to integrate everything from pre-sales negotiations and order entry to final delivery of the product.

Design, planning, accounting, manufacturing, inventory and quality control should all play a part in the total CIM solution.

Yet American companies have focused almost exclusively on automating individual pieces of equipment. Data-

quest estimates that only 4 percent of their automation investment goes toward integrating equipment into work cells. This compares with 15 percent in Asia and 26 percent in Western Europe.

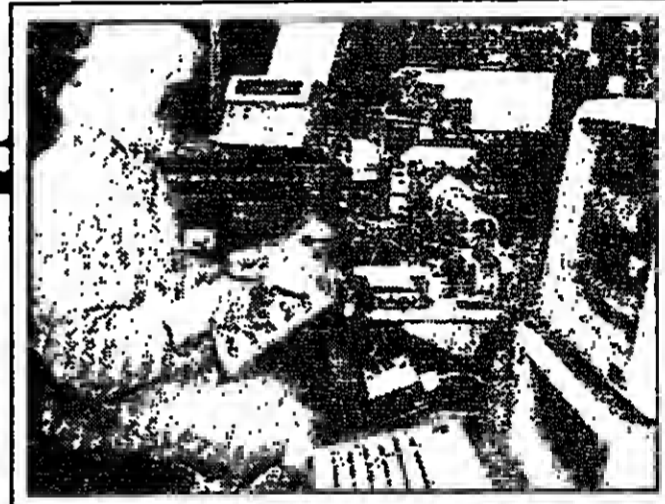
The drop in the dollar has set big exporters scrambling to increase efficiency in order to lower product costs. Experts say it is no coincidence that West Germany, which exports more than half the goods it produces, accounts for a third of Western Eu-

The Next Industrial Revolution?

In Japan, where fierce competition has led to industrial overcapacity, manufacturers are relying on flexible machine tools to keep pace with shorter and shorter product cycles.

The United States, where companies spent nearly \$50 billion on similar equipment between 1981 and 1986, is clearly anxious to protect its own manufacturing base. Giant corporations like General Motors, Boeing and IBM have won the first round in the fight to automate but now find themselves faced with new problems such as standardization. Meanwhile, information technology is streamlining the traditional management functions that generally account for at least 40 percent of the overhead in Western factories.

In Europe, where 28,000 robots are already at work on production lines, the major growth area is research. International projects such as Esprit, Race and Brice, national initiatives such as the Alvey program in England and a further \$1.5 billion to be spent over the next five years provide one form of incentive. But the real prize at stake is the future of the European manufacturing sector. Will CIM get off the drawing board and onto the shop floor in time to save the situation?



Right: An operator scans fragile components and sends information from the production line back to a central computer.

rope's automation market. France is second with 18 percent of the market, followed by Italy (16 percent) and Britain (13 percent).

The European Community has also become involved, spending \$120 million over the last five years on developing ideas for the factory of the future. It is now proposed that \$1.2 billion be spent on CIM research over the next five years. This readiness to invest stems from the strong Europe-

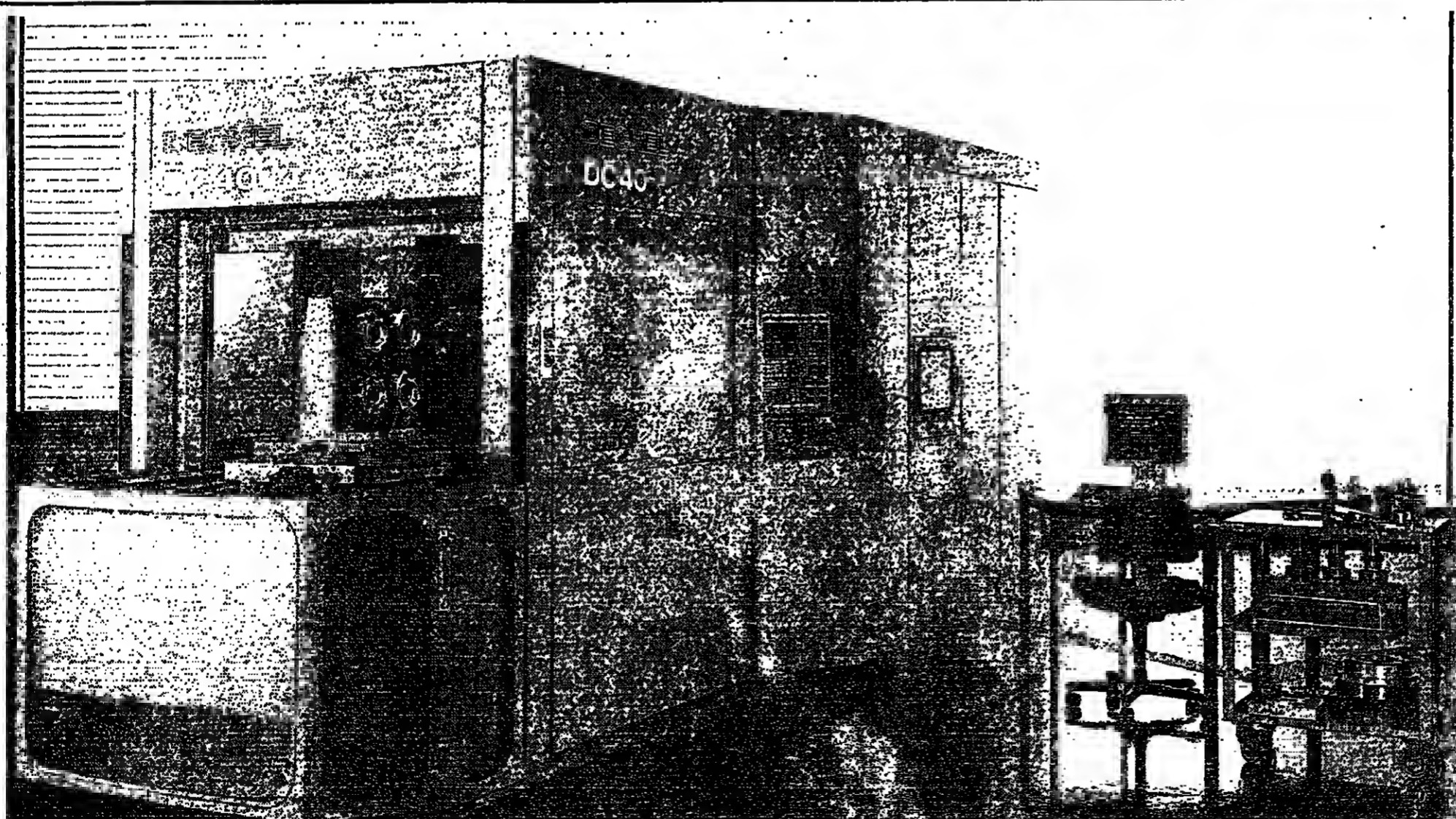
an tradition of cooperation between governments, universities and individual companies. Not only does cooperation between industry and universities allow West European companies to maximize research and development, it also helps to train people for the future.

West European companies also realize they must be globally competitive, prompting a trend toward cross-border joint ventures. France's

Thomson Semiconductors and Italy's SGS Semiconductors have merged. Siemens, Bull and ICL are cooperating on technology for the next generation of computers.

Some large firms such as France's Renault have taken advantage of their own manufacturing expertise to develop products and services for new business developments. Renault Automation has become

See CIM, Page 13



Gaps in the market are closing rapidly, customer requirements are becoming more individual, while batch sizes get smaller. The time is ripe for flexible manufacturing cells. FMC's allow you to machine a wide variety of parts from start to finish. And you can put your machines to better use by manufacturing during an unmanned extra shift.

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Business Driven Decisions

THE problems facing automobile manufacturers are greater than the sum of their parts. Around 30,000 components go into each vehicle and at least one car per minute rolls off the production line. Meanwhile, the pressure to produce new models is shortening the product cycle and the days when clients accepted "any color so long as it's black" are long gone.

Prompted by the oil crisis and challenged by Japan, manufacturers in America and Europe were quick to experiment with robots in the 1970s. Today they are equally enthusiastic advocates of CIM. It not only suits the structure of their business; worldwide competition leaves them no choice.

Robots convert information into motion to perform such functions as spotwelding and lifting. But Dick Beecher, a robotics specialist at General Motors Technical Center in Warren, Michigan, says they are most cost-effective when applied to difficult tasks.

At one General Motors plant in the United States, two robots take pallet-loads of small machined parts off a conveyor, peel off the protective packaging and then select groups of parts from the open plastic trays.

These robots are equipped with machine vision. They use cameras to match the position of the parts against a pre-recorded pattern, moving their robotic arms and rotating their grippers until they are ready to lift the parts and move them on to another conveyor.

But robots are only part of the CIM picture. Information ultimately controls everything from production levels to delivery schedules. Volvo, for in-

stance, uses transportation companies such as Schenker of Frankfurt that are so specialized they offer same-day delivery to Sweden from Central and Southern Europe.

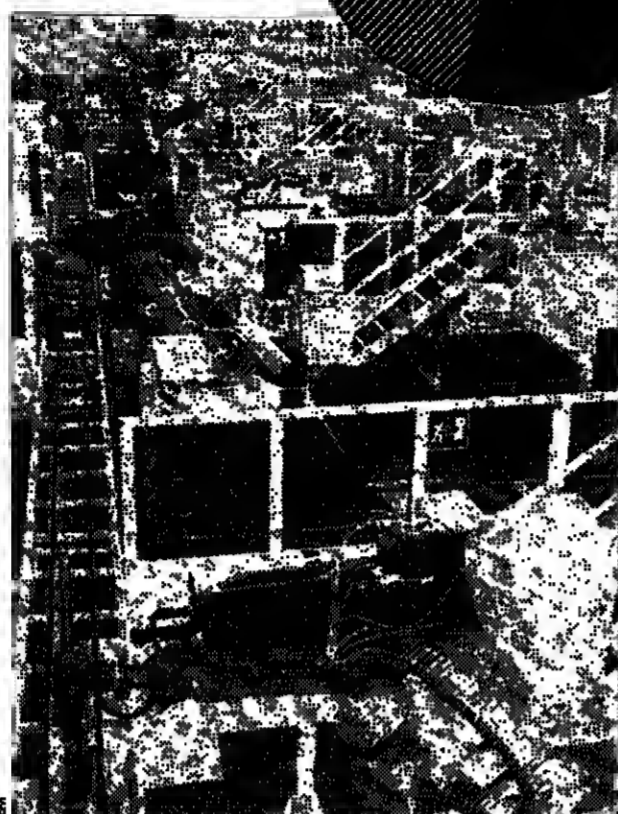
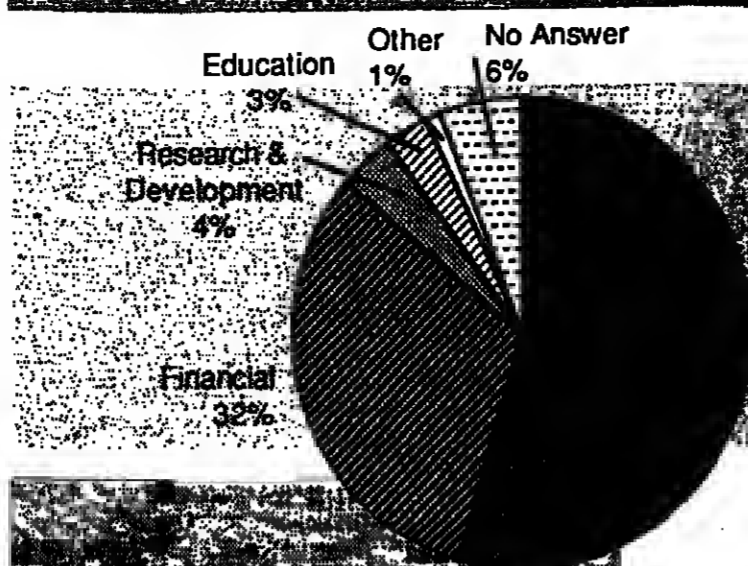
Richard E. Dauch, executive vice president for production at Chrysler, has been applying computer control to production since 1980. As a result, he claims Chrysler has improved quality and more than doubled its turnover of inventory thanks to just-in-time scheduling. Chrysler has significantly increased production without adding new plants, largely "due to proper application of computers," adds Dauch.

BMW's Hans Koch says his company's CIM system covers production planning and control, logistics, research and development, parts production and assembly as well as quality control.

Three computer centers form the core of the system: with one at the corporate level and two more in the scientific and research and development departments. They are linked together and support nearly 5,000 terminals in the various factories. The company also uses 50 stand-alone systems and 1,000 personal computers. BMW's latest addition to this information network is an ever-increasing number of computer-based production machines that rely on the network for information.

One of the most difficult problems this presents is compatibility. BMW has over 1,000 vendors with which it exchanges large amounts of data, ranging from parts drawings to order quantities. But the company found that only half of them had CAD (computer-aided design) systems and few of these were compatible.

JUSTIFICATIONS FOR CIM



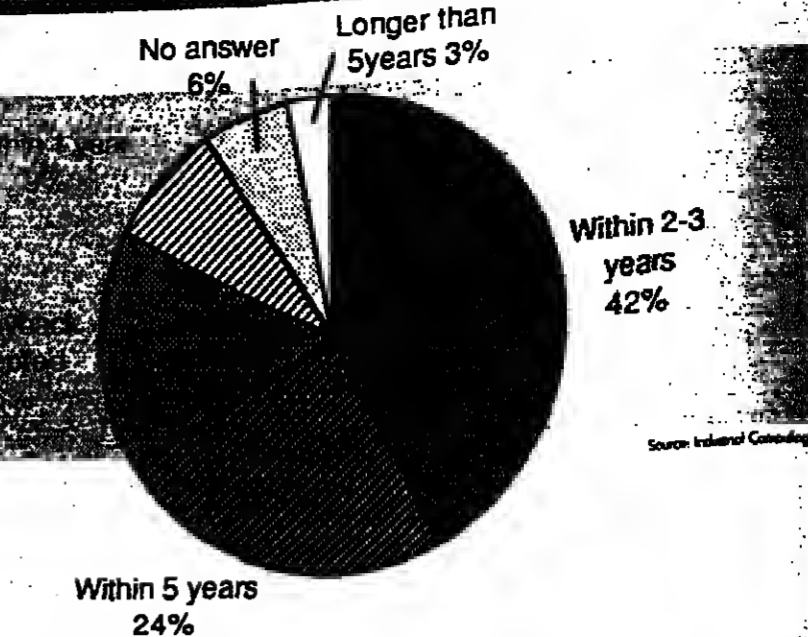
Most efforts to overcome the problem rely on machine conversion in which data is generally reduced to the smallest common denominator. This, in turn, leads to a significant loss of data, so drawings still have to be reconstructed when moved from one system to another.

Yet the cost of CIM systems is by no means exorbitant, and the regular cycle of new models simplifies the introduction of more CIM

equipment each year. While this has helped the car industry to adopt information technology far faster than other manufacturing industries, it has also fostered a piecemeal approach in many areas.

Ironically, as Bill Kalb, contributing editor of the magazine *Automotive Industries*, explains: "The mass producers may be learning fastest but, in fact, small companies are the only ones with a complete CIM strategy."

EXPECTED PAYBACK FOR CIM



The Need for New Skills

IN a recent survey by the British magazine *Industrial Computing*, one in three companies agreed that computerization cost jobs. Yet government-sponsored research predicts that, in the long term, CIM will create more work as companies gain additional business and an increased market share.

Strengthening the case for optimism, the magazine did identify an imbalance between the number of companies that already have CIM strategies and the proportion of those that have the skills to implement them. In Japan, 40 percent of the factory workers using computerized tools are engineering graduates. Similar firms in America have one college-trained engineer for every dozen workers. But in Europe there is a chronic shortage of qualified personnel.

Britain, having recognized its lack of mechanical designers and engineers, is seeing demand for the latter double every five years. In France there are not enough mathematicians. High-tech companies in the south of Germany

are competing for the services of skilled workers and, across the continent, programmers and systems analysts remain in short supply.

Universities will play a leading role in providing the engineering skills of the future, according to Dataquest, a Californian research firm. Identifying Western Europe, and most particularly West Germany, as a clear leader in terms of corporate, government and university cooperation, Dataquest contrasted the highly motivated European students with their counterparts in the United States. A sign of the times was the recent Hannover Fair, where over a dozen universities exhibited their own state-of-the-art developments.

But what will happen to the current generation of skilled workmen such as machinists whose jobs are clearly endangered by these high-tech developments? With their experience they are the people best qualified to understand machine sequencing and the operations that must be specified. As the move toward CIM

gathers momentum, it is likely that they will turn to production engineering and parts programming.

Paradoxically, the areas where the greatest changes are likely to be felt are the furthest from the shop floor.

No CIM strategy is complete without a thorough review of the inventory, goods in stock and work in progress that are costing the company money. Streamlining these procedures to cut overall costs is as much a part of CIM as any robot or computer. The main technique — known as "just in time" or JIT — requires very little investment, but delivers immediate, clearly quantifiable benefits.

Adopting this philosophy necessitates the close analysis of traditional management functions such as manufacturing resource planning — the biggest single source of overhead costs in most Western factories.

This area has been a focus of attention since the beginning of the decade, but only now is software beginning to exploit the possibilities of ty-

ing such functions into a complete CIM system.

The merging of disciplines is forcing companies to re-examine their preconceptions. Today it is engineers that order the materials, and shop floor controllers that tell the warehouse when they need more. For those that remain, there will always be work to do when the well-oiled machine grinds to a halt.

Robots may be getting smarter, but they still lack the human touch. On Ford's semi-automated transmission line in Michigan, one of the most critical tasks involves guiding a gearset down into its cast-and-machined housing and engaging the main transmission shaft. Using a counterbalanced hoist, the operator lowers the gearset and carefully positions it by hand; no machine has the "feel" for the task.

But as inventories are slashed and more information flows from system to system, the role of middle management is sure to change. Otherwise, according to one commentator, "you are only automating the problem."

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And while you're in Milan, don't forget the new series of lathe models from Graziano, our new Italian subsidiary — in Hall 16.

If you'd like to know more about us and that difference between 0.01 mm and 0.001 mm, call and see us at EMO in Milan, Hall 9, Stand C02/E01. It could make all the difference.

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Closing the Information Gap

INTEGRATED information is developing into such a powerful tool in manufacturing companies that it needs to be thoroughly understood by top management. All too often, the fundamentals are needlessly obscured by jargon.

The confusion comes from focusing on components, such as a CAD/CAM (computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing) computer, rather than the characteristics of the completed information system, according to PA Technology's Thomas Snell.

"Only one top manager in 10 has a solid strategy for using information technology in his company and 65 percent of all manufacturers are implementing CIM tools with little regard to an overall system," he says. "Sections of the overall system are like bricks which are useless until fitted together into a house."

One supply house, American Hospital Supply, decided to quadruple its 20 percent market share in the late 1970s and succeeded. Its strategy was to replace the sales force with computer terminals at all customer premises. Customers could not only see what was available but order it and get instantaneous electronic confirmation.

One IBM user, a manufacturer, set itself the goal of becoming the quality leader in its industry while improving response times. It succeeded by linking its order entry system to assembly robots capable of mass producing individual units free from human error.

Top management in all areas of a manufacturing company need to grasp how CIM can aid in changing company goals and strategies.

According to Mr. Schäfer of AEG: "The purpose of CIM is to have the latest necessary information available at the right time and the right place. Furthermore, the base for decisions should be created faster and better, resulting in higher flexibility during the whole process of production."

Information that is stored on a computer and transmitted down a telephone line

saves time and money. Integrated information systems also allow a person in Kowloon to do work in Cologne, Cambridge or Caracas. General Electric Information Services offers a worldwide information network with computer centers in Maryland, Amsterdam and Hong Kong to support such systems. It is no longer essential to be on the premises to get things done.

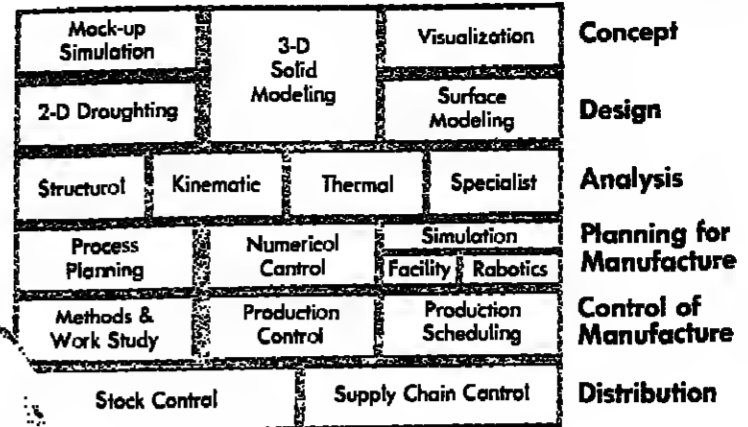
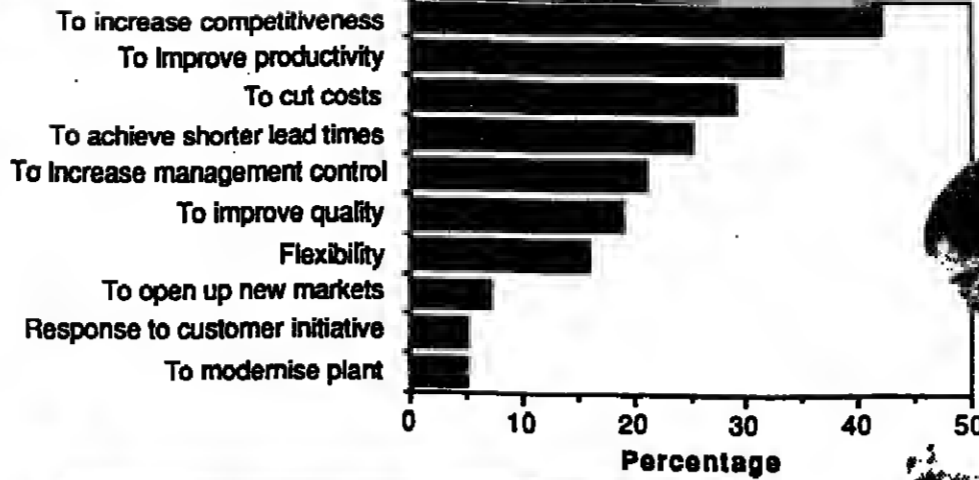
Furthermore, static information can be converted into motion. Tumbler machining stations are totally controlled by software, a fact that is reflected in the company's engineering department, where 56 percent of the engineers work in the software section. Once the shape of a product has been defined in terms of digital information, it can be converted into the coordinates a robot uses to move its arm from point to point.

"In this way we use robot cells in our Greenock Scotland factory to build keyboards for personal computers," says Taj Puri of IBM. A further development is speech. Static information can be captured in the form of text and fed into a synthesizer, which allows the computer to talk.

With CIM, duplication can be eliminated. In the average manufacturing company over 150 duplications occur in a standard order. Information entered one place in an integrated system can be used elsewhere. This not only cuts labor costs, it also reduces the chances of error.

"On the one hand, growing competitive pressure forces companies to make unproductive procedures, such as the manual exchange of information, more cost-effective. On the other hand, increasing product diversity, particularly in the metalworking industry, demands accelerated development and production. German industry's strong reliance on exports calls for an improved capability to respond to numerous individual market requirements that can change at short notice. These challenges must be met not only by large companies, but primarily by small and medium-size opera-

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF CIM PLAN



Left: circuits are assembled under program control. Above: all components can be swiftly identified.

tions if they want to remain competitive," as Dr. Hannes Polisch of Decker AG explains.

Integrated systems, if organized correctly, allow information in the system to be retrieved anywhere in the world. "Salesmen can check the availability of a product in the warehouse using a mailbox system," says G. Nissen of COMBOX, "and they are not tied to any one place or piece of equipment. A handheld computer can be used at home or in a hotel room."

This also applies to the customer's office, where the salesman will be able to call up product descriptions stored on the home office computer system. At another level, if everyone uses the same original it will always be up to date. Furthermore, department costs need not stagger their work because information has not reached them yet.

"Less than 10 percent of order throughput time is work time," Snell says. "Ninety percent of the time someone is waiting to start work, because information is missing."

If the information has been entered in the system, it is



Operating an automated system for machining metal.

available. However, as Eberhard Knoblauch, president of Hewlett-Packard, Germany, says, "It will take some time before all companies will be so far along that data can really be entered once only and then retrieved everywhere it is needed."

Maho AG, a German manufacturing company, uses flexible manufacturing cells as well as CAD/CAM, and is moving toward enlarged, integrated systems. But Dr. Georg Wenzel, the company's vice president, takes a realistic view of the work that remains. "Computer Integrated Manufacturing is so broad that CIM

can only be a goal. A goal that has information processing systems throughout the whole company at its very end. This goal cannot be reached in one step — it is a task for the whole future. In day-to-day reality more and more so-called 'islands' are created — smaller units of integrated systems."

The architecture of the system will depend on the type of company and its industry structure. Executives in high-volume production will have different information needs and strategies than those in job shop operations or in the processing industry.

Nonetheless, there are several issues all top managers must be able to cope with regardless of what industry they are in. The first is when to start with CIM.

Noeman Scofield of PA Management Consultants in London says: "The time is now. The key factor is the combination of entrepreneurial creativity and a new technology. If the management of a company exhibits innovative flair, information technology offers a competitive advantage."

The second issue is how to go about it, and Scofield cautions that "management should proceed step by careful step." Information technology is in a revolutionary phase that may continue for a decade or longer, he says. Good communication requires standards and there are too few of them around today. On the other hand, the advantages from even partial solutions are so significant that no company can afford to ignore CIM.

Rough estimates by specialists say 63 percent of today's investments are not part of an overall strategy. With the technology still in its "embryonic stage," as John Wargin of Hewlett Packard points out, shortsighted investments run in the hundreds of millions of dollars. A decision that fails to take future developments into account can easily produce a useless investment, so the rule to follow is: Release the first investment only after the last step in planning has been completed.

The principles behind CIM are not complicated; the systems themselves are. The wise manager will proceed cautiously but soon.

CIM (Continued from Page 11)

a worldwide supplier of systems for robotics and material handling.

In one venture, Renault Automation has joined with Comeau of Italy and the German subsidiary of Digital Equipment Company to design CIM software for small-batch production. They aim to create a control architecture that is standard enough to allow many companies to write specific software to work within the system.

Standardization has been a major headache for CIM users. General Motors, which uses more than 40,000 intelligent devices for design and manufacturing operations, estimates that 50 percent of the cost of installing new automation is spent making one computer talk to another.

GM moved to solve the problem by writing a Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP) and giving suppliers until 1988 to conform to its standards. Because of GM's sheer size, MAP is becoming accepted by most major U.S. manufacturing companies and in Europe as well. It has not, however, been implemented in many factories yet, except a few GM plants — and even in these not all seven layers of control are fully integrated.

Being is now trying to create a similar standard for the engineering department with its Technical Office Protocol (TOP).

But, for many companies, the cost of implementation is still too high. They are staying with proprietary protocols which are cheaper and more efficient in the short term.

Parallel to manufacturing control, developments in quality control are also moving onto the production line.

"Currently, about 15 percent of the American and 10 percent of the German workforce aren't producing," says John Wargin of Hewlett Packard, Germany. "Instead, they are occupied with repairs and correcting errors. An immense boom is expected in this market over the next five years."

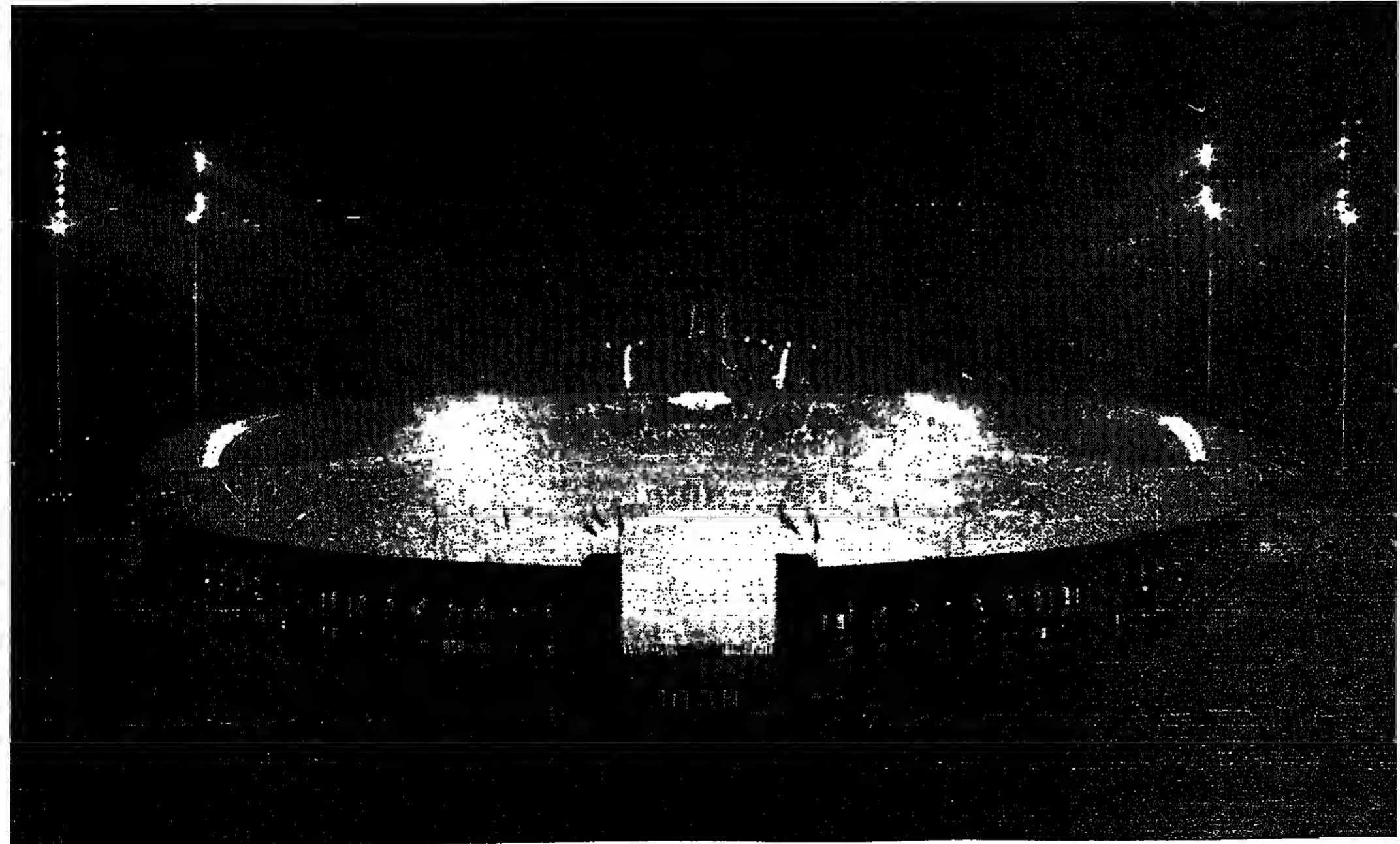
Computer aided quality covers more than the automatic inspection of parts. It also includes computer checks on specific dimensions and the integration of these results into useful data.

There is also in-process gauging, which means taking a measurement of a part just machined or formed, comparing the dimension to an established standard and then adjusting the machinery through feedback circuits. This is generally called "adaptive control" and experts say it can often reduce or even eliminate errors in machining and forming parts to specified dimensions.

In isolation, such techniques are interesting. When combined together, they can drastically alter a business. Most observers agree that CIM will totally change the thinking of top management. As one of them remarks: "You have to see it two ways. Should I do it? And what happens if I don't?"

This Advertising Section was prepared by J. Göczöl.

There's a power failure — but nobody has even noticed.



The city of Berlin has to cover its electricity requirements with its own power stations and cannot fall back on the European grid to cope with peak demand. AEG designed and built the world's first and largest (17 MW) battery storage system in commercial use. It feeds standby power into the Berlin mains in a fraction of a second — without pollution.

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AEG

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	241.5	240.0	241.0	+1.0
AT&T	108.0	107.0	107.5	+0.5
Amgen	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5
Amgen	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5
Amgen	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	172,908,000
NYSE adv. volume	172,908,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	172,908,000
NYSE adv. volume	172,908,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	172,908,000
NYSE adv. volume	172,908,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	3145.16	3145.16	+36.7
Industrial	1710.00	1710.00	+1.0
Transport	1000.00	1000.00	+0.5
Finance	1000.00	1000.00	+0.5

Tuesday's
NYSE
Closing

Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
New High	100.00
New Low	100.00

Class	Prev.
Composite	100.00
Industrial	100.00
Transport	100.00
Finance	100.00

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Fuller	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5
Medco	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5
Wend	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5

Class	Prev.
Bonds	100.00
Utilities	100.00
Industrials	100.00

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
New High	100.00
New Low	100.00

Buy	Sales	Stk.
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000
1000	1000	1000

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	1710.00	1710.00	1710.00	+1.0
Transport	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	+0.5
Finance	1000.00	1000.00	1000.00	+0.5

Class	Prev.
Industrial	100.00
Transport	100.00
Finance	100.00

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100.00
Declined	100.00
Unchanged	100.00
New High	100.00
New Low	100.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
344.97	343.00	344.00	+1.0

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AAA	100.0	99.0	IBM	4.00	3.8	15.0	241.5	240.0	241.0	+1.0	
AA	100.0	99.0	AT&T	3.00	3.5	10.0	108.0	107.0	107.5	+0.5	
A	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
B	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
C	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	

Stocks Rally; Dow Climbs 36.7

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged their first substantial rally in more than a week on Tuesday as a firming dollar and higher bond prices momentarily calmed investors' worries about rising interest rates.

The Dow industrial average, which had fallen nearly 170 points since Oct. 3, rebounded 36.72 points to 2,508.16. Gainers led losers 9-6 among NYSE issues traded.

Trading was moderate because many investors still preferred to do nothing until Wednesday's government report on the U.S. trade deficit in August.

Volume rose to 172.9 million shares, from 141.9 million shares on Tuesday.

Broad-market indexes advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed 2.50 point to 3145.16, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 3.13 to 314.52. The price of an average share jumped 57 cents.

Traders said stock prices gained support from a rebound in the dollar, firmer bond prices and bargain hunting after last week's 6 percent decline in the Dow. Since hitting a record 2,722.42 on Aug. 25, the Dow has lost 9.2 percent of its value.

But traders said that buying was not aggressive as investors exercised caution before the release on Wednesday of U.S. merchandise trade figures for August.

"Capital preservation is the name of the game," said Peter Furniss, managing director at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. He said

many investors who have made major profits this year are willing to sell some stocks at this point and put some of those profits into bonds yielding 10 percent.

He said the market will respond to good news but that it is especially sensitive to negative developments.

Mr. Furniss said stock prices would react poorly to a wider-than-expected August trade deficit. Economists estimate the data will show the deficit narrowed to about \$13 or \$14 billion in August from \$16.5 billion in July.

Favorable trade data could boost the dollar, easing pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to support the U.S. currency with a policy of higher interest rates. This could take some of the upward pressure off interest rates and relieve concerns about rising rates that have hurt stock prices since late August.

Glaxo Holdings was the most active NYSE issue, rising 3/4 to 244. IBM followed.

Houston Industries was third, rising 1 to 344. Control Data rose 1 to 34. The company agreed to buy Time Inc.'s Semi-Burke unit. Time climbed 3 to 101 1/2 after reporting third-quarter net income of \$1.24 a share.

In the semiconductor group, National Semiconductor rose 1/2 to 20 1/2, Advanced Micro Devices climbed 1 to 20 1/2, and Texas Instruments added 1 to 76 1/2 and Motorola jumped 1 1/2 to 67 1/2.

Chemical issues were among the day's best gainers. Union Carbide jumped 1 1/2 to 30 1/2 and Du Pont rose 2 1/4 to 114 1/4.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AAA	100.0	99.0	IBM	4.00	3.8	15.0	241.5	240.0	241.0	+1.0	
AA	100.0	99.0	AT&T	3.00	3.5	10.0	108.0	107.0	107.5	+0.5	
A	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
B	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
C	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AAA	100.0	99.0	IBM	4.00	3.8	15.0	241.5	240.0	241.0	+1.0	
AA	100.0	99.0	AT&T	3.00	3.5	10.0	108.0	107.0	107.5	+0.5	
A	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
B	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
C	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	

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AA	100.0	99.0	AT&T	3.00	3.5	10.0	108.0	107.0	107.5	+0.5	
A	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
B	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
C	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	

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AA	100.0	99.0	AT&T	3.00	3.5	10.0	108.0	107.0	107.5	+0.5	
A	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
B	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	
C	100.0	99.0	Amgen	2.00	3.0	10.0	100.0	99.0	99.5	+0.5	

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 1986 High Low

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and financial ratios. Includes entries for various companies like American Express, IBM, and General Electric.

(Continued)

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and financial ratios. Includes entries for companies like AT&T, Ford, and General Motors.

(Continued)

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and financial ratios. Includes entries for companies like Coca-Cola, McDonald's, and Johnson & Johnson.

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and financial ratios. Includes entries for various international and domestic stocks.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Oct. 13

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Ch.

Grains

Table with columns for grain types (Wheat, Corn, Soybeans) and their prices.

Metals

Table with columns for metal types (Copper, Aluminum, Silver) and their prices.

Livestock

Table with columns for livestock types (Cattle, Hogs) and their prices.

Food

Table with columns for food items (Coffee, Sugar) and their prices.

Currency Options

Table with columns for currency types and their option prices.

Financial

Table with columns for financial instruments (Treasury bills, Bonds) and their prices.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns for commodity index names and their values.

Market Guide

Table with columns for market names and their descriptions.

Company Results

Table with columns for company names and their financial results.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns for Treasury instrument types and their yields.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns for spot commodity types and their prices.

Table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and financial ratios. Includes entries for various international and domestic stocks.

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Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'BUSINESS Tax Saver', 'Italy Detail Mediobank', and 'CLASS: 1'.

Algeria to Sell Gas to Greece
ALGIERS — Algeria said it has agreed in principle to sell 12 billion cubic meters (about 15.7 billion cubic yards) of liquefied natural gas to Greece over 21 years.

Comex Plans Contract Tied to Moody's Index
NEW YORK — Commodity Exchange Inc., the nation's third largest futures exchange, said Tuesday that it planned to begin trading a new futures contract on Oct. 29, based on the Moody's Investment-Grade Corporate Bond Index.

Dividends
Company Per Amt Per Rec
STOCK SPLIT
Meador Group — 2-for-1

The Daily Source for International Investors. Includes a logo for The Daily Source and a small image of a globe.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Tax Saving Helps Lift IBM Net 12%

Special By Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. reported today that earnings rose 12 percent in the third quarter, the first year-on-year gain since the first quarter of 1986, but said that much of the gain came from a lower-expected tax rate.

IBM cited the impact of cost reductions, including the elimination of 11,000 workers, as well as the formation in July of an application systems division that was designed to bolster IBM's software position. "IBM's efforts to become more competitive are taking hold," said John F. Akers, the company's chairman.

But the report disappointed analysts and investors. IBM shares initially fell \$4.50, but pulled back to close at \$148.75, down 75 cents, or 0.5 percent, from \$150.00 on the New York Stock Exchange. Analysts said net got an extra boost from the sale of 5.9 million shares in Intel Corp. and from a drop in IBM's tax rate to 38 percent from 41 percent a year before.

Italy Details Plan to Privatize Mediobanca Merchant Bank

By David Brown
Special to the Herald Tribune
ROME — The board of Italy's largest holding company owned on Tuesday a landmark decision to privatize the powerful Mediobanca merchant bank.

It was invited to subscribe to a total of 13.5 percent of the state's holding. They will join Mediobanca's traditional industrial shareholders, which include Fiat SpA and Pirelli SpA, to create a new corporate body controlling a total of 20 percent.

A simultaneous public share offering on the Milan bourse will float another 23.4 percent stake in the company. The operation is expected to raise about 1.4 trillion lire (\$1.07 billion) officials said. It will be the first time a state-owned company's issue is offered on the Milan bourse.

BAT to Expand U.S. Saks Chain

NEW YORK — BAT Industries PLC said Tuesday that its U.S. subsidiary would spend \$300 million over five years to expand and modernize its Saks Fifth Avenue retail chain. The unit, Batus Inc., also owns Marshall Field's, Ivey's, Bremers and Thimbles stores.

Merrill Lynch Net Jumps 108% on Property Deal

NEW YORK — Merrill Lynch & Co. said Tuesday that its third-quarter net profit shot up 108 percent, to \$195.1 million, above year-earlier levels, mainly because of a nonrecurring gain from a real estate interest sale.

Earnings came to \$1.78 a share, on revenues of \$3,023 billion, compared with net profit of \$93.7 million, or 82 cents a share, in the 1986 quarter, when revenue was \$2,334 billion.

MADISON: Agency Joins Top 10

(Continued from first finance page)
colists rebelled against the absentee management of the British crown, so the British agency business has rebelled against the absentee management of American international agencies.

TV remote-control channel-changer immediately increases its penchant for flipping. But how much? By 75 percent, according to a research report from J. Walter Thompson. Flipping is heaviest when the programs are short and the audience is young.

LASS: Life After Salomon Created Problems for Some of Its High-Powered Executives

(Continued from first finance page)
many of Salomon's traders believed them an extra edge. At the time of the Phibro deal, he acknowledges, he was no longer winning. For Mr. Gutfreund, he says, he was not along with most of Salomon's other managers. He had lost a power struggle.

Salomon was, in the early 70s, a place where comes like Mr. Rotenstreich thrived on the intense intracorporate competition now managed by the firm's all-powerful top partner, William R. Salomon.

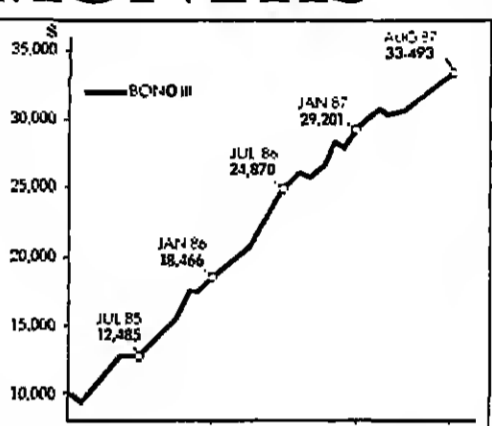
Under "Billy's" leadership, Mr. Rotenstreich developed the concepts for several new securities and helped engineer one of Salomon's major breakthroughs into the ranks once limited to a handful of old-line firms, the underwriting of a debt offering by International Business Machines Corp. in 1979.

Salomon Inc., the company's parent firm, announced that it would eliminate some 800 jobs. Even many of the ex-partners who no longer have ties to any institution remain bound tightly to their past.

Legislation that would allow outside interests to take stakes in French brokerages for the first time is expected to be approved by the National Assembly by year-end.

HOW TO TURN \$10,000 INTO \$33,493 IN JUST 32 MONTHS

As the graph shows, \$10,000 invested in Royco High Performance Bond III grew to \$33,493 over the 32 months ending August this year. That's an astonishing near 335% increase. We challenge you or your professional adviser to name one other managed investment that performed even remotely so well over the period.



EXPERTISE & THE TRADED OPTIONS MARKET
The secret of Royco Bonds' performance is investment in traded options — one of the world's fastest growing markets and one in which Royco experts have developed a thoroughly researched trading programme based on worldwide data gathered over the past 25 years.

Form for requesting details of Royco High Performance Bonds, including name, address, and telephone.

Stock Index
Market 3000
Africa to Sell
The past few months will continue. "You don't want to get yourself so lean that you can't handle an uptick in business," he said.

Spokesmen at a number of major retail brokerages, including Merrill Lynch and Prudential-Bache, said their firms had no current plans to pare staff.

However, officials at the firms are watching. In a recent memo to employees, George L. Ball, chairman of Prudential-Bache, said that business was "noticeably, no-kidding, threateningly down."

"Retail reeks, institutional is insipid" and "trading is tepid," he wrote. "Only overhead shows an upward bias."

Mr. Ball told employees to cut business expenses, prepare for lower year-end bonuses and redouble efforts to bring in business.

ALOMON: Firms Weigh Layoffs

(Continued from first finance page)
he said. "They are the first to ax a business, in this case capital bonds, because it hasn't a money-maker. You could spread to a number of firms."

A sharp rise in interest rates the past six months has soured demand in almost every profit center of the major firms. On Wall Street is beginning to wonder whether the pause in the year-old bull market might be the start of a cyclical turn.

Mr. Rosenthal, a high school dropout with a genius for making money in arbitrage, was one of the firm's leaders at the time of the Phibro buyout. But the next year, he surprised everyone by becoming the first partner after the deal to leave.

Stanley Arkin, 52, a securities trader who was given early retirement at the time of the merger, said he felt the wealth he accumulated at the firm made it impossible for him to work ambitiously anywhere else.

There was a little loneliness in his voice. "Unchanged," he said. "I'm still a trader at heart."

Oil Drama
On the back turned up in late September most leveraged players had been buying increases about a further fall and a couple days. Hundreds of these had arrow means of overnight money to the Fed-funds rate was pushed out of on the upside with T-bond futures

Schlumberger
FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR SALE TO NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR COMPLETED
NEW YORK, New York, October 8 — Schlumberger Limited today announced the completion of the sale of Fairchild Semiconductor to National Semiconductor.

Indigo is not a licensed broker.
Indigo is located at:
1 Place de Malabar 41,
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Phone 34-32-383888 - Telex 19422.

One alumnus recalls, "People ask, 'What do you do?' and you are tempted to say, 'I was a very important partner at Salomon Brothers.'"

He is the great-grandson of Meyer Lehman, one of the founding Lehman Brothers, where Mr. Bernhard had worked.

MasterCard advertisement featuring a night cityscape and the text 'EUROCARD Your Key to Germany' with logos for Eurocard and MasterCard.

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+

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12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
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12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
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12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
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12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+
12 1/2	12 1/8	ABM	1.50 10	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	+

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS	NEW LOWS
AmTron	Selos Corp
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech
Adams	AmTech

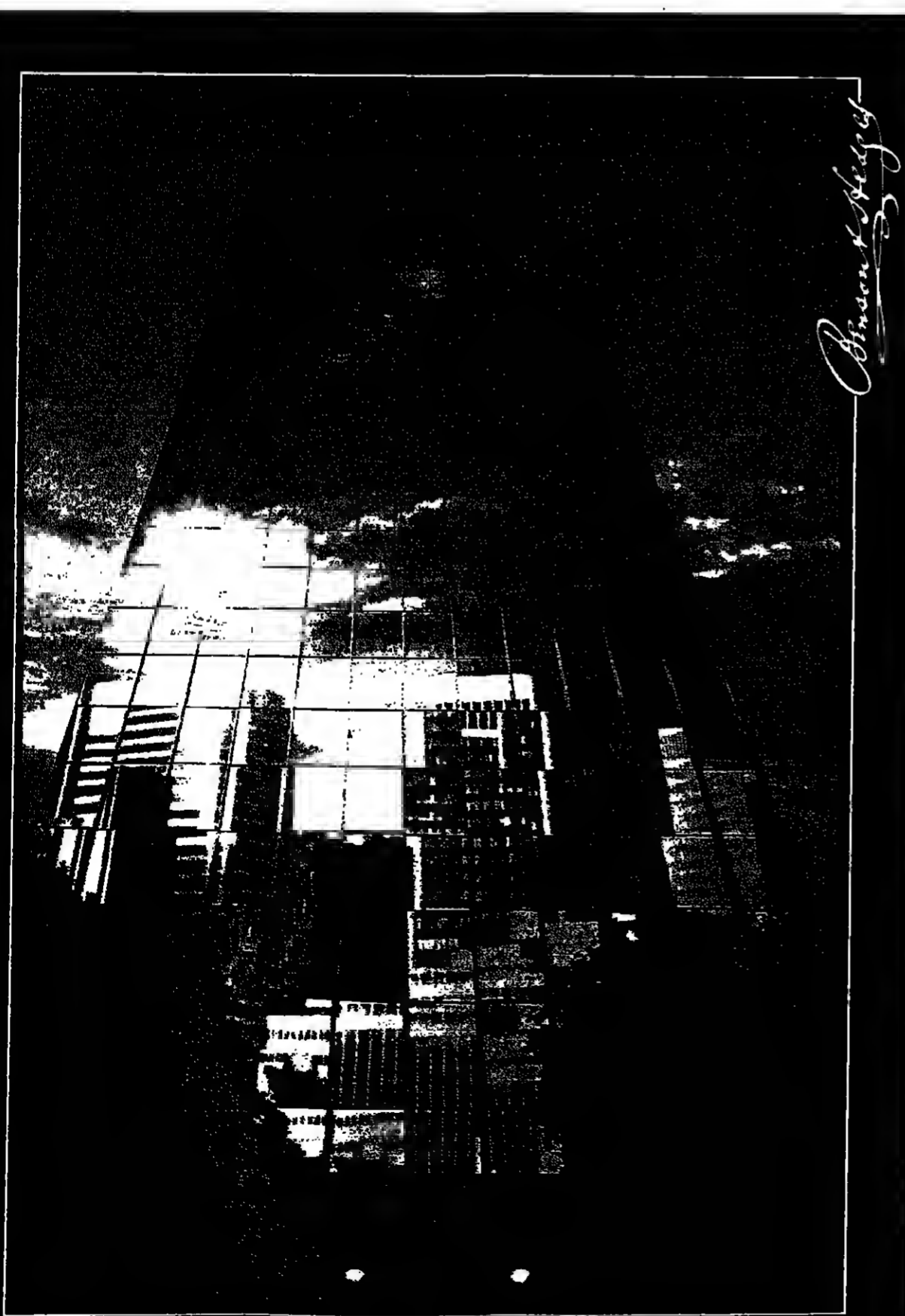
Shamrock Bids For Warehouse

BURBANK, California — Shamrock Holdings Inc. said it has offered to buy Warehouse Entertainment Inc. for about \$125 million. Shamrock, which is owned by the Roy E. Disney family, said in a letter to Warehouse that it offered to buy its outstanding shares for \$14.25 a share in cash. Shamrock also said it made a filing with the securities and exchange commission, confirming its recent purchase of 567,500 Warehouse shares, representing 6.65 percent of its 8.5 million shares outstanding. The company said the cash offer represents a 33 percent premium over Monday's closing price of \$10.75 for Warehouse shares on the American Stock Exchange. It also said it might be willing to raise the offer. Stanley Gold, Shamrock's president, said, "Additional value in Warehouse can be demonstrated, we are prepared to increase the value of our offer in the context of a negotiated transaction."

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
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Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Abbey	7 1/2%	10/15	98 1/2	99 1/2



Discover gold

INFO FROM

The latest information from the world's leading financial institutions.

DUBOIS

Restoring Beauty BY APPLICATOR

Fifty-five Return

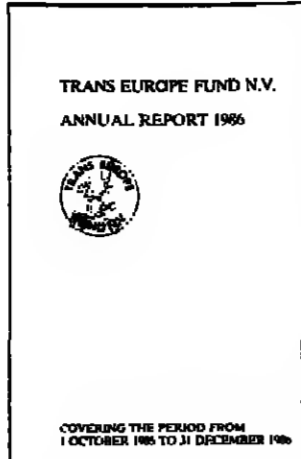
FREE INFORMATION

FROM INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR VI
Herald Tribune

The latest information from the distinguished companies listed in this section are available to you at no charge. Simply circle the appropriate number on the coupon at the bottom of the page before November 18th, or telex the numbers with your return address, and the report(s) will be mailed to you by the companies involved.

TRANS EUROPE FUND N.V.

Trans Europe Fund - quoted on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange - is one of Europe's fastest growing open and investment funds. It offers the investors a well diversified participation in companies, whose operations are based in the European Community, the Scandinavian countries and in Switzerland. Not only big, wellknown companies but interesting smaller ones are also included in the Fund's holdings. The management bases its policy on fundamental investment and macro economic research and follows an active and alert investment approach, anticipating future developments. Shares Trans Europe Fund: an effective and convenient way to participate in Europe's future. Information: ABN-de Nieuwize International Investment Advisory Company B.V. P.O. Box 669 1000 EG AMSTERDAM.



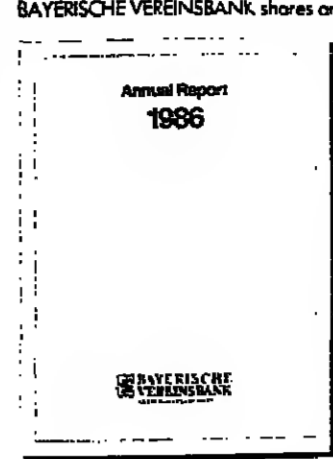
BASF

BASF is a major international chemical company. Its trailblazing scientific and technological achievements, integrated production and intensive marketing have built a significant position for BASF in world markets. In 1985 the world economy was substantially characterized by the drop in oil prices and the declining value of the dollar. Both factors put heavy pressure on chemical product prices. Although BASF sold higher volumes, sales receded for the first time since 1975. In spite of these turbulences BASF had a good year in 1986, in keeping with the standard of the previous years' successes.



BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK AG

BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK AG paid its more than 90,000 shareholders an increased dividend of DM 13.00 (= 26%) for 1986. As a successful commercial and mortgage bank, we have continued to expand at home and abroad. Total assets rose by DM 1.3 billion to DM 80.9 billion in the second quarter, falling short of the year-end figure for 1986 by less than DM 0.6 billion. At mid-year 1987 total assets of the BV Group rose by DM 1.6 billion to DM 141.7 billion. BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK shares are traded on all stock exchanges in the Federal Republic of Germany as well as in Zurich, Geneva, Basel and Vienna. The bank is active through its branch network in all parts of the world, in the U.S.A. (five outlets), in Japan (two outlets), in South America, in China (Beijing), in Hong Kong, in the Middle East, in Africa and in Europe. The number of outlets comes to roughly 400 altogether. Information on BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK'S top-quality shares can be had under our Munich telephone number (089) 3884-8811.



CERUS

CERUS: Consolidated net profit of 194 million francs for the first six months of 1987. CERUS, the French holding company of the De Benedetti Group created on July 1, 1986, had a consolidated net profit of 194 million French Francs for the first six months of 1987. This compares with a non-consolidated profit of 54.3 million French Francs for 1986. Annual earnings for 1987 are expected to be in line with those of the first six months. CERUS, which is now one of the major Groups listed on the Paris Stock Exchange, has become a diversified holding company with major investments in Valeo, Yves Saint Laurent and Pearson plc. Two share issues, the first in January and the second in April, were successfully offered in 1987. VALEO, in which CERUS has a controlling stake, had a consolidated net profit of 203 million French Francs, representing 2.8% of total revenues, during the first six months of 1987. YVES SAINT LAURENT, a company in which Cerus is associated with Yves Saint Laurent and Pierre Bergé, concluded an agreement with Revlon for the sale of its mass-market perfumes and cosmetics, last June. These activities had been acquired in December 1986 by Yves Saint Laurent through the acquisition of Charles of the Ritz. If the sale to Revlon is taken into account, the Yves Saint Laurent perfumes have been acquired on the basis of a p/e of 16.5. The share holding structure of CERUS, in which the De Benedetti group holds 40%, has been reinforced by the acquisition of a 3% stake by Shearson Lehman (American Express Group), which is already a shareholder in Cofide in Italy and in Cofir in Spain.

CREDIT BANK

CREDIT BANK A.E. ranks fourth among commercial banks in Greece and is the largest private sector bank. In 1986 assets increased by 28% to Dr. 439,437 million (U.S.\$3,255 million), deposits by 26% to Dr. 232,336 million (U.S.\$1,674 million). Loans and advances by 36% to Dr. 113,023 million (U.S.\$814 million) and net profits by 82% to Dr. 1,841 million (U.S.\$13 million). As a result, the market price of Credit Bank's share, rose from Dr. 1,750 (31 Dec. 1985) to Dr. 3,570 (31 Dec. 1986) to Dr. 11,400 (31 Aug. 1987). The Bank, acknowledged as one of the most innovative, maintains 117 units all over the country and a network of 50 Automatic Teller Machines. On May 5, 1987 the Bank increased its share capital to Dr. 3,300 million by issuing 440,000 new shares.



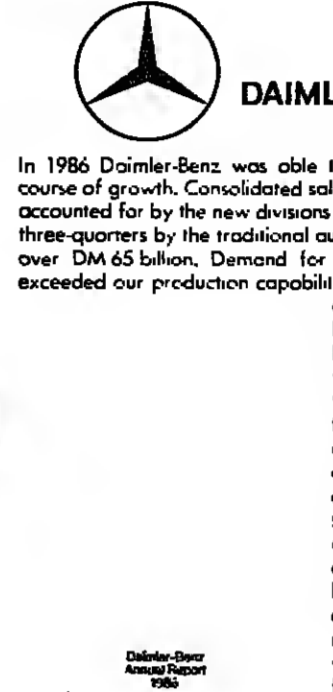
CREDIT NATIONAL

1986: a varied range of loans to meet all corporate needs. New long term loans: FF 15 billion (U.S.\$2.3 billion); loans outstanding: FF 72 billion (U.S.\$11.1 billion); investments financed in 1986 FF 108 billion (U.S.\$16.7 billion). Fund raised in 1986: FF 13 billion (U.S.\$2 billion). Medium and small-sized businesses accounted for two thirds of the clientele. Product range: loans carrying fixed, variable, or adjustable interest rates with maturities of one to twenty years, in French francs or foreign currencies; lines of credit; equity financing; equipment lease financing. Other services: legal and financial engineering; business appraisals, mergers and acquisitions; financial and economic analysis; diagnostics and financial consulting.



DAIMLER-BENZ AG

In 1986 Daimler-Benz was able to continue on its successful course of growth. Consolidated sales, of which one-quarter was accounted for by the new divisions AEG, Dornier and MTU, and three-quarters by the traditional automotive sector, rose 25% to over DM 65 billion. Demand for Mercedes cars once again exceeded our production capabilities. In the highly competitive commercial vehicle business, Daimler-Benz maintained its leading market position as the world's biggest manufacturer of trucks upwards of 6 tonnes. Altogether, the new divisions in the group succeeded in raising sales and employment. Operational results continued to be encouraging in 1986, above all because of favorable developments in the car sector, and amounted to DM 1,767 million for the group as a whole and DM 1,404 million for Daimler-Benz AG.



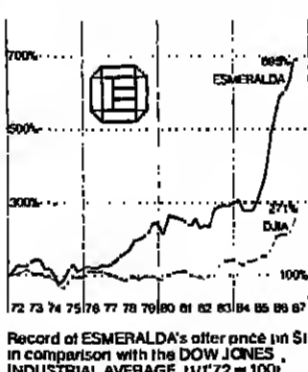
DUBOIS INVESTISSEMENTS

The Dubois Investissements Group is France's leading DIY retailer, with 81 hypermarkets carrying the Castorama sign. 1986 highlights: — sales were up 20.5% to F.Fr. 4,756 billion; — Funds provided from operations rose 35.5% to F.Fr. 178.6 million; — Consolidated net current income was up 26.2% to F.Fr. 64.1 million; — Attributable income totalled F.Fr. 34 million, 26.9% up from the 1986 figure of F.Fr. 26.8 million. The Group is continuing its expansion in 1987, with the opening of 5 new stores and forecast sales of F.Fr. 5.6 billion.



ESMERALDA International Investment Fund

ESMERALDA, quoted on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, is an international investment fund established in 1972 according to Dutch law. The investment activities of the fund are mainly directed to investment in the shares of corporations. ESMERALDA selects with care the objects it invests in and diversifies these throughout a number of countries and sectors. Currently, the investment fund has a worth of approximately \$100 Millions. During the past 10 years the achieved results of investment, measured in US Dollars, averages 18% annually. For further information on the investment opportunities the ESMERALDA Fund offers you: ESMERALDA International Investment Fund P.O. Box 76, 1000 AB AMSTERDAM, The Netherlands. Tel. 31.20 - 55 02 322 Telex 10877



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- 40 minutes from Amsterdam and Schiphol airport
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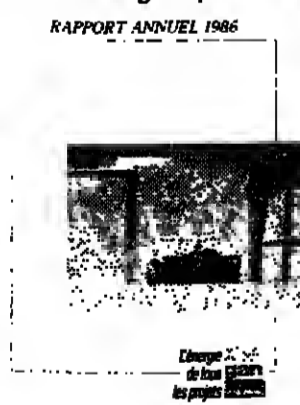
F.P. Special Assets Ltd.

F.P. Special Assets Ltd is a public listed Hong Kong company specialising in the acquisition of undervalued assets and special situations to create value for its shareholders. F.P. Special Assets Ltd is an active, deal-doing company whose management concentrates on a small, focused portfolio of property and company assets in the Asia-Pacific region, exploiting the gap between the market's perception of value and the asset's real value. Since its founding in December 1985 to June 30 1987, F.P. Special Assets Ltd has increased its net asset value per share by 381 per cent (undiluted basis).



GAN

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer: François Heilbronner. 1986 revenues: FF 19.6 billion. Consolidated net income: FF 1.37 billion. After a year of strong growth in 1986 (with revenues up by 16.6%), GAN has opted for performance through innovation in response to changes in the French insurance environment. The reform of insurance law, privatization in prospect and increasing competition are all accompanying the emergence of new insurance requirements. You should one forget the need to prepare for the advent of the single European market, open to all European companies, in 1992. GAN's innovative commercial policy and growing internationalization demonstrate its determination to serve its clients as an active partner in their projects.



Hutchison Whampoa Limited

HWL is one of Hong Kong's largest and most profitable corporations, holding a solid and diversified portfolio of leading companies involved in property development and management, import and export, retailing, quarrying, telecommunications, container terminal operations, power generation and supply, oil and gas, and China trade. With net assets of U.S. \$1.25 billion, net profits in 1986 of U.S. \$280 million and a strong recurring cash flow, HWL is in an excellent position to expand at home and abroad. The Group, through an associated company, also has a 43% interest in Canada's Husky Oil.



Industriekreditbank (IKB)

"The bank Committed to Enterprise" is the only nationally active German bank that lends exclusively to corporations. For this reason, the first part of IKB's 1986/87 annual report is devoted to matters of special interest to companies. IKB also reports a highly successful 1986/87 business year. Claims on customers rose by DM 1.9 billion to DM 14.2 billion, with net interest income growing by 13.7% to DM 256 million. Although issuing domestic bonds continued to be the major source of refinancing, funding from the Bank's own foreign bond issues grew at an even higher rate. Capital resources amounted to DM 746 million — 24% above the previous year's figure. Proposed is a dividend of DM 8.00 per DM 50 nominal share of the increased capital.



DP America Growth Fund

DP America Growth Fund (DAGF) has been established in December 1985 to provide investors with a means of investing in and diversifying their US investments with above average long term growth potential. The shares of this company are mainly traded on the NASDAQ market, one of the latest stock markets in the world. The company in which DP America Growth Fund invests should meet certain fundamental conditions: a market position, financial strength, quality of management and product innovation policy. The primary objective of the fund is to achieve capital growth on the longer term.

DP Asset Management Inc., an American joint venture of Persim, Heilbrunn & Partners acts as investment advisor. DP America Growth Fund has the status of an open ended investment company incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles and has been set up to issue and repurchase shares. Issue and repurchase of shares can take place at any time without delay at the net asset value per share, after addition or deduction of expenses (1% and 1.5% respectively). The shares of DP America Growth Fund, denominated in U.S. dollars, traded on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The share price is based on the net asset value and is published in the newspaper. Investors may purchase and sell shares through bank and brokers. Information: Persim, Heilbrunn & Partners, Heilbrunn 252, P.O. Box Amsterdam, The Netherlands - tel. +31-20-20188



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The complete offering terms on our offering plan available from the sponsor, NY 1096-928. This offering is made without any affiliation with the Police Department of the City of New York. Sponsor: Fourth Jefferson Associates

RHÔNE-POULENC

Rhone-Poulenc, the leading French chemical and pharmaceutical group operates in 140 countries and generates 70 % of its net sales outside France. Rhone-Poulenc's activities are organized into five sectors: Chemicals, Health, Fibers, Agrochemicals, Media. In 1986, the group generated consolidated net sales of 52.7 billion francs and a consolidated net income of 2,000 billion francs. The net financial debt to equity ratio progressed from 1,5 to 1,1 over the year, and this after financing 5 billion francs in investments and 5 billion francs in acquisitions.

Mail this coupon or send telex to:

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Check here: if you would like information sent you to have your company included in our International Investor VII feature scheduled for December 1987 and please attach your business card.

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9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17

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Country _____

IHT6

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 13th Oct. 1987

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections for 'ALMAL GROUP', 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'Other Funds', and 'PERSONALS'.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Multiple classified advertisements including 'USADIRECT' (calling the U.S. from overseas), 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE' (Luxembourg, Monaco, Paris), 'EMPLOYMENT' (various international roles), 'ANNOUNCEMENTS', 'PERSONALS', 'WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW', 'WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY', 'ESORTS & GUIDES', 'REGENCY NY', 'MAYFAIR CLUB', 'CAPRICE-NY', 'LONDON', 'KENSINGTON', 'MADRID', 'GENEVA ESCORT', 'LONDON ESCORT', 'PARIS ESCORT', 'MONTREAL ESCORT', 'NEW YORK ESCORT', 'AMSTERDAM ESCORT', 'BRUSSELS ESCORT', 'LONDON ESCORT', 'PARIS ESCORT', 'MONTREAL ESCORT', 'NEW YORK ESCORT', 'AMSTERDAM ESCORT', 'BRUSSELS ESCORT', 'LONDON ESCORT', 'PARIS ESCORT', 'MONTREAL ESCORT', 'NEW YORK ESCORT', 'AMSTERDAM ESCORT', 'BRUSSELS ESCORT'.

WEST AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (C.E.A.O.)

GENERAL SECRETARIAT
INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF VOCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS FOR BUILDINGS FOR THE ECOLE SUPERIEURE DES INDUSTRIES TEXTILES (ESITEX) AT SEGOU, IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION
The Communauté Economique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEAO) intends to purchase vocational and scientific equipment and materials for buildings for the Ecole Supérieure des Industries Textiles (ESITEX), at Segou, in the Republic of Mali.
This purchase will be subject to a restricted invitation to tender addressed to approved manufacturers and suppliers following prequalifications in accordance with the object and conditions set out below.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY. A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS - WORLDWIDE

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MONTREAL ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 725 5239
NEW YORK ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 725 5239
AMSTERDAM ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 725 5239
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NEW YORK ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 725 5239
AMSTERDAM ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 725 5239
BRUSSELS ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 725 5239

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Closes Higher in Slow Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly higher Tuesday...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Change, % Change

New York, the dollar closed at 2 1/2 Deutsche marks...

downward pressure on the dollar. He said a \$14.5 billion shortfall...

Anything around \$13.5 billion would be neutral, he said...

Mr. Bauer said market participants also are waiting to see if the record \$16.5 billion trade deficit...

Earlier, the dollar also closed slightly higher in dull European...

trading. Dealers said it gained support in Asia from several large buy orders.

"We've got a very well-balanced market," said Bob Hatcher of Barclays Bank...

In London, the dollar rose to 1.8205 DM, from 1.8130 DM on Monday...

The Bank of England intervened to cap the pound's rise for the second successive day...

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed higher in Frankfurt at 1.8224 DM...

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5080 Swiss francs...

Market in 'Chaos' As the Lebanese Pound Dips 2.5%

BEIRUT — The Lebanese pound took another tumble against the U.S. dollar on Tuesday...

"It was complete chaos in the market," one banker said. "Speculators were buying huge amounts of dollars..."

The pound, which plunged 6.9 percent on Monday to 346.00 to the dollar...

The pound has lost more than 76 percent of its international value so far this year.

German Rates Soar After Double Financial Blow

FRANKFURT — A double financial shock has created a crisis of confidence that has sent West German interest rates soaring...

In the past week, the Bundesbank has acknowledged marginally tightening monetary policy and the government has proposed a 10 percent investment withholding tax.

"At the moment, there is panic in the markets," said Erich Heim, head of money market operations at Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann.

Some analysts had looked to the Bundesbank to give the domestic market a sense of stability...

They had hoped that the central bank would revert to a fixed-rate system for its securities repurchase agreement.

But on Tuesday, the Bundesbank set a new tender to replace around 14.4 billion Deutsche marks (about \$7.94 billion) of 28-day securities...

The decision to offer funds at a minimum bid rate and allow the market to set the ultimate rate...

The Bundesbank has used a competitive system for its last two securities repurchase tenders...

Other rates have risen even faster, with the yield on the key 6 percent federal government bond...

Mr. Heim said he did not see the 10-year bond yield going back below 7 percent for some time...

said it could go as high as 7.50 percent. Other analysts were less pessimistic but did not see a sustained rally in the near future.

The capital market is also still reeling from the government's plan to levy a 10 percent withholding tax on interest payments on German investments in 1989 to help fund the 1990 tax reform.

A Finance Ministry statement on Monday that DM Eurobonds would not be affected by the tax in West Germany came as little comfort to the domestic capital market.

Analysts said the market would probably lose much of its business offshore, reducing liquidity and raising funding costs of both private and public borrowers.

"The government is trying to raise money in one area but will have to pay for it in another because it is going to have to offer higher yields to attract investors," said one monetary analyst...

Helmut Guthardt, management board spokesman of Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank, said in a television interview, "We bankers now fear that more regulations and bureaucracy will follow the withholding tax."

DM Bond Trading Restarts

LONDON — Tentative trading restarted in Deutsche mark instruments in London on Tuesday...

On Monday, a Finance Ministry state secretary, Hans Tietmeyer, said the tax would not affect DM Eurobonds if the issuer is not domiciled or does not have its company management in West Germany.

One trader in London said that dealing was still being done on a negotiated basis but that it was easier to trade on Tuesday than in recent days.

In Frankfurt, public authority bonds rose in light trading. Long maturities rose by as much as 40 basis points.

The federal government's latest 64 percent 1997 bond rose 35 basis points to be fixed at 97.95, yielding 7.04 percent, compared with 7.09 percent on Monday.

Resistance Remains to a Japanese Rate Rise

TOKYO — Any move by the Bank of Japan to raise the discount rate to avoid a rekindling of inflation will face strong political resistance at home and overseas, economists say.

They said that the central bank, concerned about the effects of continuing sharp increases in Japanese money supply, might want to tighten credit and thus dampen spending.

"The Bank of Japan should have raised the discount rate in July when signs of an inflationary threat began to emerge," said Johnsen Takahashi, chief economist at Mitsubishi Research Institute.

Finance Ministry officials noted that the United States had asked Japan not to tighten credit to maintain the current differential between Japan and U.S. interest rates.

But a central bank official said upward pressure on wholesale prices may come in October. Also, just before the wholesale price figures were announced, the Bank of Japan governor, Satoru Sumita, said that he was worried more before about rising Japanese prices and would watch prices carefully.

Analysts See a Temporary Lull in the Currency-Options Boom

PHILADELPHIA — The recent explosive growth in foreign-currency options will probably slow down in the next year because of reduced currency volatility, according to options analysts.

Think-currency products are going to take a back during the next year or two," Scott Mann, treasurer for Gulf International Bank, participants this week at a conference on options that was sponsored by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Mr. Dilman added that the options should gain momentum by late 1988 or early 1989 as savant portfolio managers and corporate treasurers grow more familiar with them.

Options are meant to protect companies against adverse movements in the currency markets, but so far fewer than 10 percent of the biggest American companies use them, analysts say.

Mr. Dilman's views were largely echoed by Antoine Paille, head of options at Societe Generale of France. He told participants that he had already seen some transfer of activity to interest-rate options from currency options.

The Philadelphia exchange has seen rapid growth in currency options since introducing them in 1982. Exchange officials estimate that Philadelphia trades about 70 percent of publicly listed currency options.

According to the exchange, daily volume has soared this year to about 50,000 contracts from about 5,000 in 1984, while open contracts have risen to more than 1 million, or \$30 billion, from 300,000, or \$10 billion, at the end of 1985.

Mr. Dilman said the seven leading industrialized democracies have been largely successful in curbing currency swings.

"If currency volatility is on the low side, the corporations are not going to be as anxious or inclined to go out and use currency options," Mr. Dilman added.

Lisa Polsky, a vice president with Citicorp's North American investment banking unit, said that currency options activity might eventually benefit from the slower pace of growth, because reduced exchange-rate volatility will attract more corporations that now consider the product too risky.

Tuesday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

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World Stock Review

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World Stock Review

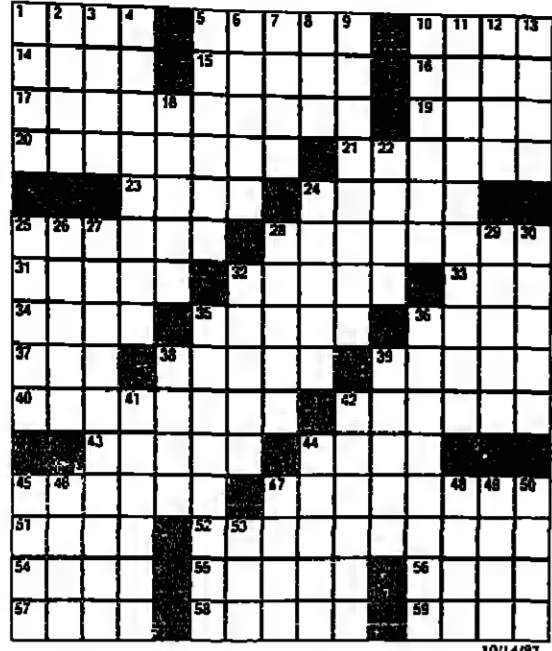
Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

World Stock Review

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

World Stock Review

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.M. Close



ACROSS
1 Porter or King hazard
5 Open window
10 Carbonyl
14 Aldrich's 'The Story of...'
15 Like certain beavers
16 Ethereal
17 Part of T.L.C.
19 Lovest
20 Eye, ear, nose, etc.
21 Baldwin, e.g.
24 Ermine in summer
25 Put side by side
28 Sutures
31 He wrote 'The Valley' in 1968
32 Thut-skinned places
33 Rourke's nest egg: Abbr.
34 Psyche's beloved
35 Emulate a limpet
36 Fast breaker
37 Ignited
38 Arm
39 Billiard shot
40 Refinement
42 Nondesputable
43 Use a horrible group
45 A source of stardust
47 Decimal part of a logarithm
51 Eastern highway
52 Tends
53 Some loud her cosmetics
56 Driver's warning
57 Finestone of comics
58 They have 'prophetic' jobs
59 Cannonballed
12 'Comus' computer
13 These cross the bar
18 She gives T.L.C.
22 Kitchenware
24 Task
25 White poplar
26 Problem for Pauline
27 On guard
28 'Rise and shine'
35 Comforts
36 Large, powerful dogs
38 Show signs of exertion
39 Show or horse blanket
41 Equipped
42 Present and past
44 His product may be stolen
45 Lucrative
50 Cezanne's 'Boy in Vest'
53 Ending for mail or herb

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



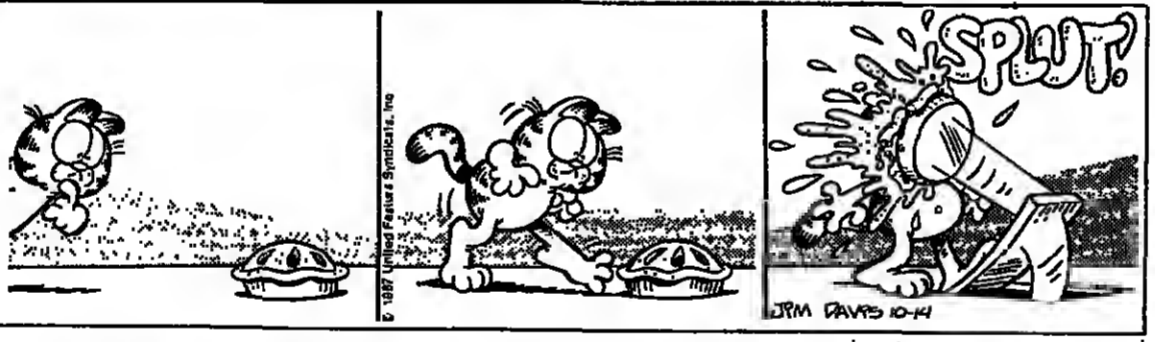
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REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

LEAVING HOME
By Garrison Keillor. 244 pages. \$18.95.
Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Webster Schott
WRITERS LIKE Garrison Keillor only come around every 10 or 20 years. When they do they're not immediately recognized for what they really are, social lightning rods. They practice deception.

If you doubt this think about Will Rogers or Robert Benchley, James Thurber or Damon Runyon. Cowbey, astor, cartoonist, sports writer, to mention a few disguises. And all writers to whom Keillor, the laid-back oracle of 'A Prairie Home Companion,' may owe more than a nod.

While most of the world may know Keillor best as Minnesota Public Radio's superstar anchorman-entertainer, he is in fact a dead serious comic writer (he began at least 15 years ago with The New Yorker) whose true calling is the half-loving, half-satirical onslaught of Grant Wood's America (Norwegian-Swedish division).

Garrison Keillor creates a world. And he inhabits it with vital imaginary people who behave according to values Keillor whittles sentences to define for us. His Lake Wobegon, Minnesota, is as palpable as William Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha County, Mississippi in most ways its antithesis even though sensible people don't compare the merits of comedy and tragedy.

Keillor is probably not Nobel Prize-bound. But witnesses say some of his three million loyalists wept when he left public radio and the Disney channel for Denmark last June. He has touched something important, perhaps even deep, in the psyche of America. What it is lies near the center of these 36 stories, all originally delivered (without the dirty words, I assume) as monologues by Keillor during his 13 years on 'A Prairie Home Companion.' They tell of a much easier time and simpler place than ours, when the only drug to worry about was alcohol and the only crook in town was a stranger passing through too fast in a Lincoln Continental ('The Speeding Ticket') who got even by selling the cops \$20 bottles of tonic to reverse the effects of aging. But Keillor is deceptive, remember?

These stories are also about psychological persecution and the fear of change, the provincial arrogance of city folk, and the tyranny practiced by aging parents on adult children. Reading Garrison Keillor's head lives of quiet desperation. They don't live in paradise either. They live in another kind of metaphor for our own lives, with the terrors reduced mostly to owl lives, with the terror raising the kids, getting along with your mate, resisting the kids, resisting progress and guarding against shame, and accepting the ultimate fate — life's end.

Webster Schott lives and writes in Lake Quivira, Kansas. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

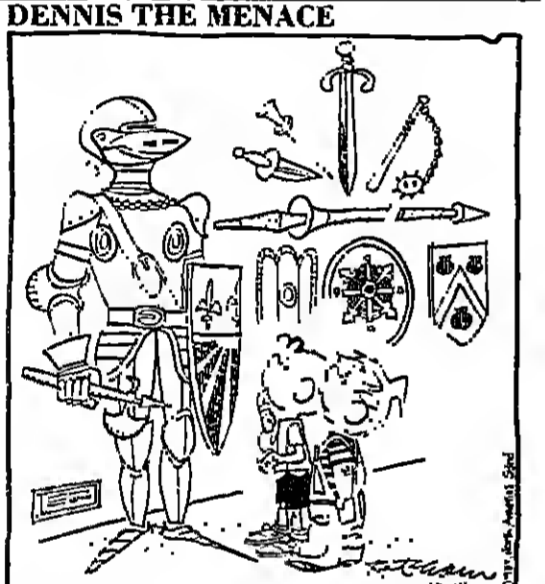
Table listing best-selling books, categorized by Fiction and Nonfiction, with titles and authors.

A crossword puzzle titled 'Solution to Previous Puzzle' with a grid and a list of words to be placed in the grid.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
SOME of the finest plays in the game are extremely simple, but since they run against instinct some creative imagination is needed. One such move in defense occurred on the diagrammed deal in the 1986 world championship in Miami Beach and recently received the International Precision Press Association's Precision Award for the best defense of the year.

A bridge hand diagram showing a deal between North and South, including the cards dealt and the bidding sequence.



DENNIS THE MENACE

'IN THE OLDEN DAYS, THAT'S WHAT DEEP-SEA DIVERS WORE TO KEEP THE SHARKS FROM BITTING THEM.'

A 'Jumble' word game section with a grid of letters and instructions to unscramble four words.

A 'Crazy' word game section with a grid of letters and instructions to find words in the grid.

A 'Weather' section with a grid of letters and instructions to find words related to weather.

A table showing weather forecasts for various cities, including temperature, high, and low.

A table showing stock market data for various cities, including closing prices and changes.

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 13.

A large table showing world stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, London, Hong Kong, Zurich, and Tokyo, listing various stock indices and prices.

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Sao Paulo and Montreal were closed Monday for holidays.

A table showing market data for various cities including Toronto, Sydney, and Zurich, listing stock indices and prices.

Denma Crucial

NFL Un

A large advertisement for 'Mon days in the Trib' featuring 'William Safire on Language'.

SPORTS

Denmark-Wales Rematch Promises Crucial Test of Elkjaer's Fearlessness

To set the cause above renown To love the game beyond the prize, To honor, while you strike him down...

—Sir Henry Newbolt, 1862-1938.

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Even today, the great causes are won by men who are least.

Eighteen nations are vying for a crucial European championship qualifying matches this week, and nowhere will battle be fiercer than in Copenhagen.

The earth may move a little these days, but the Danes will not be moved. In a game out of all proportion to the weight of two small nations in international affairs.

Wales will fight — perhaps literally, its forte is to chase the last ball, the last cause, to harass the enemy and strike when he is weary.

Denmark, by contrast, has reached the very pinnacle of fulfillment. But the cavaliers who thrived in 1986 have now-dived into somnolently swift decline.

Like men suddenly ravaged by disease, the Danes have lost potency and belief. These, remember, are the same Danes whose devil-may-care skills thrashed those disgraced Uruguayans bulies at the last World Cup.

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Morten Olsen led through stealth from the back, Soren Lerby palmed through, Jesper Olsen materialized, there all, Preben Elkjaer and Michael Laudrup were instable. I bought Laudrup the supreme performer with his fine, ripper thrust and, that day, his courage. Yet Elkjaer again outscored him.

No center-forward has more willpower. Elkjaer, on the rampage, will not be daunted. At just over 6 feet and 161 pounds (1.83 meters, 73 kilograms) he is called the Bison.

Shown the whites of goateers, Elkjaer's eyes really are fearless. He simply doesn't see (or apparently feel) bruises when, like the Uruguayans, he leaves like jetsam in his wake.

He scored three times in that 6-1 cup victory, bringing to 36 his tally in 55 internationals. And although Denmark ran out of steam against Spain a few days later, we felt we understood — too much running, too much excitement sapped by the Mexican sun.

Yet Denmark seems never to have regained confidence. In its five European championship-qualifiers since, it has netted only three goals, all from midfielders.

Elkjaer has admitted that he and Laudrup became like lost kids trying to find the classroom. Baffling. Is it age? Elkjaer has just turned 30. His style plumbs physical and mental depths, yet a year and a half cannot have destroyed his whole team.

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Pitching Gambles Help Twins Win World Series Trip



On three days' rest, Minnesota's Bert Blyleven, 36, went six innings to win the clincher.

Minneapolis: Delighted Disbelievers

MINNEAPOLIS — After two decades of watching Yankees, Orioles, Royals and other teams win pennants, thousands of Minnesota Twins fans celebrated a sight they thought they might never behold. "It's really hard to believe your own home team is going into the World Series," said Chris Peterson, 20, who was among approximately 50,000 fans who packed the Metrodome Monday night to welcome the American League champions home from Detroit.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Football, Tennis Leaders, Baseball, and Hockey. Includes U.S. College Standings, NFL Standings, and NHL Standings.

Denmark-Wales Rematch Promises Crucial Test of Elkjaer's Fearlessness

DETROIT — The Detroit Tigers scored the most runs in the American League during the season, but Minnesota pitchers made sure the Tigers didn't duplicate their achievement in the league championship series. "They shut down our offense," Mike Heath, one of Detroit's catchers, said Monday after the Twins' 9-5 victory completed a surprising romp through the playoffs and earned them a trip to the World Series. "Their pitching was outstanding."

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NFL Union Suggests Strike Mediation

ROSEMONT, Ill. — For the second week in a row, the striking National Football League players union has come up with a plan that says avert the mass defections that had been predicted for this week.

To date 133 of the 1,585 players under union jurisdiction have returned to work.

reporting date Wednesday as players face the prospect of losing their fourth paycheck of the season — one quarter of their yearly salary.

But once again the owners may get it, setting up a third week of times played by replacement players and those who choose to cross the picket line.

In announcing the new plan, Upshaw raised the possibility that rejection by the owners would mean a season-long strike. "I would say if the owners decline this," Upshaw said, "then we're out for the duration, but for the year."

Meanwhile, the owners are feeling pressure too. While Sunday's attendance was up from the first week of strike games, television ratings continued to decline. In overnight ratings from 15 cities, NBC and CBS had respective viewership declines of 13 and 14 percent from last week.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Tour de France Is Shortened for 1988 PARIS (Herald) — Limited by new international cycling rules on the duration of a race, the 1988 Tour de France will be one of the shortest in decades. The itinerary, announced in Paris on Tuesday, will cover 3,231 kilometers (2,013 miles) instead of the usual 4,100.

Organizers of the tour denounced the new rules, which restrict the race to 22 days and three weekends instead of the habitual 24 or 25 days. The tour will start July 4 in Brittany, western France, travel clockwise around the country and end July 24 on the Champs-Elysees in Paris.

Alpine stages have been reduced to one day of climbing and a time trial instead of the usual two or three days of climbing. The usual two days in the Pyrenees have been retained, but the prologue, or short time trial, that has opened the tour for decades has been dropped.

NBA Sums Ownership Changes Hands

DALLAS (UPI) — The National Basketball Association's board of governors on Monday approved the sale of the Phoenix Suns to a group headed by the team's general manager, Jerry Colangelo, for a record \$44.5 million.

Colangelo identified Greyhound Corp. and Eldorado Investment Co. as two of the new partners, in addition to a group of Arizona businessmen. The former ownership, headed by Californian Richard Blum, will remain as a limited partner. Colangelo said the new group will assume a debt of about \$10 million.

The most recent expansion franchises — Minneapolis, Charlotte, Miami and Orlando — had been sold for about \$32 million apiece, the previous NBA high.

For the Record

Joe Dadek ran for 128 yards and two touchdowns to lead the Broncos to a 30-14 National Football League victory over the Los Angeles Raiders Monday night; the crowd of 61,230 in Denver was the largest to attend a game so far during the player union strike.

Third baseman Gary Gaetti of underdog Minnesota, after the Twins beat Detroit in five games for the American League pennant. "Anything can happen in a short series, and you just saw it happen." (UPI)

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a watch image and text: "Since 1735 the oldest name in swiss watchmaking. But don't expect to find a quartz in a Blancpain watch. You won't. And you never will."

Vertical text on the left margin: "Mcda", "Will", "Sat", "Lan"

OBSERVER

Block That That Cursor

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—The wonderful thing about writing with a computer instead of a typewriter or a lead pencil is that it's so easy to rewrite that you can make each sentence almost perfect before moving on to the next sentence.

By Richard Harrington
NEW YORK—Chuck Berry is between flights, between his hometown of St. Louis and Barcelona, where he will rock, roll and duck walk for a night and then fly home. It's good money, he says, and Chuck Berry will only work for good money.

Chuck Berry at 'Sweet Little Sixty'

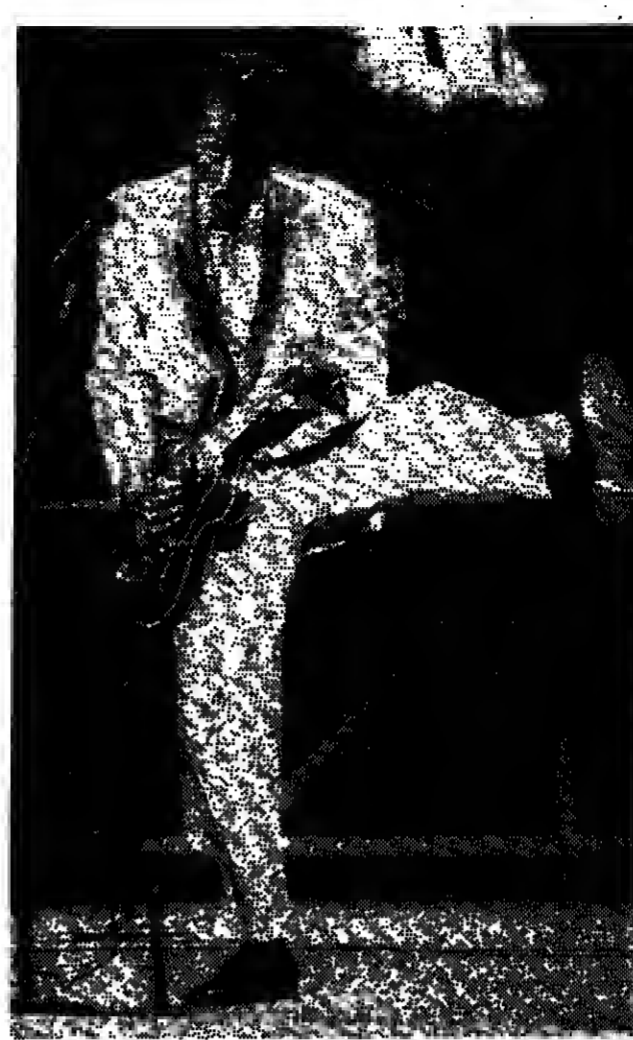
But don't call Berry the king of rock 'n' roll to his face. "What the heck is a king? I'm a cog in the wheel. My portion might have been greater than some other guys', but some other guys' I'm sure was greater than mine in some avenue. It's not me to toot my horn."

Tooting Berry's horn is what the director Taylor Hackford and the Rolling Stone Keith Richards do in the documentary, "Chuck Berry Hail! Rock 'n' Roll."

At the same time, "Chuck Berry: The Autobiography" has just been published in the United States by Harmony Books. Written (quite noticeably) without a ghostwriter, the book represents seven years' worth of Berry licks on a word processor.

Berry has been called "the poet laureate of rock 'n' roll," and his writing, like his speech, is decidedly colorful and idiosyncratic. "I decided to let it go as it is," he says in the book, "raw in form, rare in fact, but real in fact. No ghost but no guilt or gimmicks, just me."

Between the book and the film, he says with a smile, it must be time to remind the world "that I'm still alive." At six feet and 180 pounds, he's still the very, rakishly handsome man of his early publicity stunts.



Chuck Berry at his 60th birthday celebration.

Working for his father and at an automobile plant, studying to be a hairdresser and cosmetologist. But Berry also started playing again, joining the pianist Johnnie Johnson's group and eventually becoming its leader.

Writing rock 'n' roll songs at 60 is a bit of a challenge, he admits. "It's difficult in a sense. I do not want to, and should not, write the same. It's been 30 years since I've written the songs that are now his. I'm much more mature and I have much more sense and I can't get in that frame of mind. I have to write along with the times."

er occurred to him until then. But in the week between the audition and his first recording session on May 1, 1955, he came up with "Maybellene," "Wee Wee Hours," "You Can't Catch Me" and "Thirty Days."

Many disc jockeys assumed at first that Berry was white. "Maybellene" had a country feel to it (Jimmy Witherspoon said "if he was white he'd be the top country star"), and Berry's precise diction and lack of idiomatic blues inflections helped him become the first black artist to sell more to whites than to blacks.

Berry's most creative and successful years were between 1955 and 1959, when he wrote and recorded the songs that still resonate today (many of which were in the Top 40). They were witty ("No Money Down" was a riotous catalogue of promises made in the car yards). They celebrated self ("Johnny B. Goode") and the music ("Sweet Little Sixteen," "Roll Over Beethoven").

"I definitely catered to the teen-agers," he says, "but also some to the adults. I didn't lead to the adults, or the swing, the thing that brought me up." MCA will release a sound track from "Hail! Rock 'n' Roll" as well as reissue the classic recordings that have been in corporate purgatory since Chess Records was sold back in 1975. And, Berry says, he has 14 newly penned songs for a future MCA album.

PEOPLE

Cronkite Assails Redline Then Tempers Remain

Walter Cronkite, the nation's news anchor man, said Tuesday he deserved to lose his job because of the set of a delayed broadcast, and that there was no reason for forcing the network to work for six minutes. "I can assure that in five words: I would not find him," Cronkite told The New York Times. The University of Texas student newspaper. Later, however, he tempered his remarks, saying that rather than contribute to the network and adding, "I don't know what I would have done" if he had left the anchor desk when the program continued broadcasting.

U.S. Open tennis match Sept. 11 instead of switching to the scheduled "CBS Evening News." But the tennis match was brought back, the network fed to affiliates with blank for six minutes. "Without remarks do not reflect the position of CBS News and we disagree with them," the CBS News spokesman, Tom Goodman, said. Cronkite is a member of the network's board of directors.

When Ida Nudel, one of the Soviet Union's most celebrated refugees, arrives in Israel Thursday on industrialist Aramand Hama's plane, among those greeting her will be her new husband, the Israeli Foreign Minister and her husband Tom Hagia. Nudel, 56, who had been struggling for 16 years to emigrate to Israel, will live there with her only living relative, her sister, Elina Friedman. Fonda and Hayden were actively involved in attempting to persuade Soviet authorities to permit Nudel to emigrate. Nudel learned this month that she could join her sister in Israel.

What a marked improvement the computer is for the writer over the typewriter and lead pencil. One of the drawbacks of having a computer on which to write is the ease and rapidity with which the writing can be done, thus leading to the inclusion of many superfluous terms like "lead pencil" when the single word "pencil" would be completely, entirely and utterly adequate.

The ease with which one can rewrite on a computer gives it an advantage over such writing instruments as the pencil and typewriter by enabling the writer to turn an awkward and graceless sentence into one that is practically perfect, although it.

The writer's eternal quest for the practically perfect sentence may be ending at last, thanks to the computer's gift of editing ease and swiftness to those confronting awkward, formless, nasty, illiterate sentences such as

Man's quest is eternal, but what specifically is it that he quests, and why does he? Mankind's quest is Mankind's and woman's quest Mankind's and womankind's quest

Humankind's quest for the perfect writing device. Eternal has been humanity's quest. Eternal have been many of humanity's quests. From the earliest cave writing, eternal has been the quest for a device that will forever prevent writers from using the word "quest," particularly when mod-

In the intrapersonal relationships played out within the mind as to the relative merits of continuing to exist as opposed to not continuing to exist.

Live or die, a choice as ancient as humanity's eternal quest, is a tough choice which has confounded mankind as well as womankind ever since the option of dreaming was first perceived as a potentially negating effect of the quiescence assumed to be obtainable through the latter course of action.

I'm sick and tired of Luddites saying pencils and typewriters are just as good as computers for writing nearly perfect sentences when they—the Luddites, that is—have never experienced the swiftness and ease of computer writing which almost instantaneously composes practically no time at all.

Folks, are you sick and tired of -Are you, dear reader, Good reader, are you A lot of you nice folks out there are probably just as sick and tired as I am of hearing people say they are sick and tired of this and that and

Listen, people. I'm just as sick and tired of you are of hearing writers and TV commercial performers who oil me in corporate politician prose addressed to "you nice folks out

Since it is easier to revise and edit with a computer than with a typewriter or pencil, this amazing machine makes it very hard to stop editing and revising long enough to write a readable sentence, much less an entire newspaper column.

New York Times Service

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED SECTION Appears on PAGE 20

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

Advertisement for International Business Message Center, featuring various business opportunities, services, and classified ads. Includes sections for Business Opportunities, Business Services, Financial Services, and Office Services.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring the word 'Stinger' and other text.